The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,137 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	
L.	Assam	3038	600	S. F. Cole	12th Aug.
M.	Pekin	3003	600	A. Symons	19th "
L.	Sutlej	4184	700	A. K. Johnson	26th "
—	Lombardy	2726	600	W. R. Thompson	2nd Sept
L.	Peshawur	3003	600	E. J. Baker	9th "
M.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
				FRIDAY.	
L.	Ballarat	4782	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th "
—	Candia	2733	500	F. Harris	3rd Oct.
L.	Delhi	3462	600	W. E. Breese	10th "
M.	Hydaspes	2084	500	G. Scrivenor	17th "
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th "
—	Nizam	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	8th	Aug.
BRINDISI	3542	600	I. Reeves	22nd	Aug.
ANCONA	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	L. H. Moule	19th	"

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 630. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, 1st Class, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the saadbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons. H.P.	
CHINA	3000	550
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,700 tons register, 850 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class „ 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets. For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)	B. Gelcich	4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 20, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.		
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon	„	25th Aug.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Beer	„	5th Sept.
CLAN GRILVIE	2,800	Nelson	„	19th „

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

JAPANESE has arrived from London and is discharging in Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts, they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees. Cases of Matches are landed at the Dock quay at the risk of Consignees. All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain ALSON, in presence of the Captain before removal from the Dock.

All claims for shortages, &c., should be presented before the steamer's departure and no claims will be paid unless they are signed by the Captain.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th August, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,600 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 11th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, in the forgoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

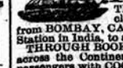
S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August, 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th July, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.



PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an Irish Whisky will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are fine and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, and highly recommended as THE BEST LIGHT BEER in the Indian Market.

Quarts, Rs. 5-8 per doz., Cash.
Pints, „ 3-12 „ „

This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual guarantee as to quality and condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

TREACHER and COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, AND BYCULLA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at	Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
„ pints at	„ 3-0	„
Double Stout, quarts at	„ 4-0	„
„ pints at	„ 2-12	„

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godownkeeper,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the following quantities of IRON RAILS, *viz* :—

1. Between 2,300 and 2,400 tons of second-hand Adams' No. 2 double headed iron rails; the whole (except about 200 tons of 18 feet rail) being, say, 20 feet 3 inches in length.
2. Between 1,600 and 1,900 tons of old ordinary double headed rails varying from 18 to 24 feet in length.
3. About 170 tons of old ordinary double headed rails, not less than 10, but under 14, feet in length.
4. About 60 tons of old Bridge rails.
5. About 125 tons of old Adams' No. 1 and No. 2 rails.

The rails in question can be seen by intending tenderers at this Company's Stores Depôt at Parel.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any tender. Purchasers will have to take delivery at the Company's Depôt, Parel, and make their own arrangements for removing the rails purchased by them. Payment will be required on delivery.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd August, 1884.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 53, Victoria buildings, Parsee Bazar-street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1884, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

(1.) To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1884.
(2.) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3.) To appoint Directors in place of those retiring who are eligible for re-election.
(4.) To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 9th August, 1884, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1884.

MORNY-CHATEAUNEUF,

TABLE MINERAL WATER, superior to any hitherto introduced for tropical climates.

THE "MORNY" WATER stimulates the appetite, renders the digestion easy by augmenting the secretions of gastric juice. As A. Bernard has shown, it regulates the alvine secretions, and thus renders the circulation more active; under its influence one experiences a feeling of vigour and comfort, and by dissolution of the uric acid it causes the perspiration and urine to be more alkaline. Its diuretic properties are incontestable. The agreeable flavour of the "Morny" Water must make it admittedly the most wholesome of daily beverages, and it has not only great dietetic value, but when mixed with Champagne or Bordeaux, it greatly enhances the flavour of those wines. Mixed with warm milk, it is recommended to dyspeptic people as an early morning drink, and with fruit syrups it forms a delicious beverage after meals. To sum up, the "Morny" Water satisfies all the conditions of Hygiene as best understood. The success of this spring is without precedent; IN ONE YEAR IT HAS OBTAINED THE FIRST PLACE AMONG TABLE WATERS. No more Anæmia. Morny-Chateauneuf brings health to all.

Case of 50 litre bottles, Rs. 20.

DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS :

KEMP & CO., Limited.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING

Of the very best London Manufacture, specially made for the Indian Market.

DRAB WATERPROOF CAMBRIC SUITS,
CONSISTING OF HELMET, COAT AND LEGGINGS.

Length.....From 50 to 56 inches.....Cash price, Rs. 10.

DRAB VULCANISED INVERNESS CAPES.

Length.....From 50 to 56 inches.....Cash price from Rs. 18 to Rs. 21.

FINE DRAB TWILL CAMBRIC COATS,
Made from the new Patent "non-absorbent" material.

Length.....From 48 to 56 inches.....Cash price from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30.

BLUE CASHMERE REGULATION CAVALRY CAPES,
with the waterproofing between two textures.

Length.....From 52 to 56 inches.....Cash price from Rs. 34 to Rs. 38.

HALF CIRCULAR DRIVING CAPES, 30, 33, and 36 inches .....Rs. 11-0, 12-0 and Rs. 13 0
ORIENTAL DRIVING APRONS, lined plaid, 5 by 4 feet.....each „ 10 8
ORIENTAL SADDLE COVERS, 5 by 4½ feet .....each „ 6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE,

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,
BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a glass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the hands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the watch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case	Rs. 25
In Hunting	„ 30
In Semi-hunting	„ 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case	„ 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST IMPORTED,
500 LADIES'
HANDKERCHIEFS.

LADIES'

	White 1 inch coloured border Handkerchiefs, Re. 1-3, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 10-12 per dozen.
Ditto	White Hemstitched 1 inch border Handkerchiefs, plain, Rs. 14-8, Rs. 14-15, Rs. 21 per dozen.
Ditto	White Handkerchief with embroidered flowers in corner, As. 6, As. 8, As. 9 and As. 10 each.
Ditto	Fancy Lace cornered Wedding or Dinner Handkerchiefs, from Rs. 2-8 each.
Ditto	White Embroidered border Handkerchiefs, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 21 per dozen.
Ditto	Coloured Handkerchiefs with fancy borders, Rs. 21 per dozen.
Ditto	White Silk Handkerchief with fancy border, Rs. 2-8 each.
Ditto	White Silk with striped border, Re. 1-4 each.
Ditto	White Silk Handkerchief with plain border, Re. 1-8 each.
Ditto	Coloured Surah Silk, from Re. 1-15 each.
Ditto	Figured Surah Silk, from Rs. 2-4 each.
Ditto	Fancy Coloured Checked Surah Silk Handkerchief, from Ans. 12 each.

GENT.'S

	Coloured Surah Silk Handkerchief, from Re. 1-15 each.
Ditto	Figured Surah Silk White, Re. 1-8 each.
Ditto	Fancy China Silk Handkerchief, As. 12 each.
Ditto	Fancy White Flowered Silk Handkerchief, from As. 14 each.
Ditto	Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
Ditto	Pure White Linen, spotted and fancy border Handkerchiefs, Rs. 6-15 and Rs. 8-15 per dozen.
Ditto	Cambric Handkerchiefs, fancy border, Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 5-8 per dozen.

WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Limited, intimate that the above Departments are now opened and are stocked with a large selection of the newest goods just imported from London and Paris. Competent Lady Assistants from London have been engaged and Ladies may depend upon their orders receiving careful attention. Also fit and style equal to the best West-end Houses.

PATTERNS AND ESTIMATES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT FACT AS TO BELTING.

AT the Bath and West of England Show held at Maidstone from the 2n to the 6th June, various Belts were in use on the machinery in motion there. On the 4th about noon the rain came on, and continued up to the close of the Show on the 6th. During the whole of the rain out in the open, one of Gandy's Patent American Cotton Belts continued to do its work satisfactorily, driving a set of Messrs. Taylor and Meats' three throw pumps. This was the only Belt that continued to work in the rain. All the Leather and Rubber Belts had to be taken off owing to their inability to drive in wet weather. This fact alone speaks volumes. How long will it take to convince Englishmen (the Americans are already convinced) that the Gandy Belt is the CHAMPION BELT of the World?

150, Queen Victoria St., London, and Baltimore, U. S. A.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS
WERE AWARDED TO
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,

as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with [illegible] and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY [illegible]

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43, ESPLANADE-ROAD. C. MARCKS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable, It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortable and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-1884.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.

THE FOLLOWING AWARDS were gained by us and our Correspondents, for whom we act as Agents in India, at the late International Exhibition.

GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	A Collective exhibit of CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, PORTS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and SPARKLING and STILL GERMAN WINES, as shipped us under our label. This establishes the excellence of *all* our wines in their various qualities as represented in this collection.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Wachter and Co. "ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Perinet and Fils, "CUVEE RESERVEE" CHAMPAGNE.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Richard Mathews & Co. celebrated CARLTON WHISKY, 11 years old.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	Andrew Usher & Co. OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	A Collective exhibit of SPIRITS as shipped us under our label. This was the *Highest Award* given for any such collection.
SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS DIPLOMA.	SCOTCH WHISKY.—Our own blend of Finest Highland Malt Whisky, under our *heart-shaped* label.

NOTICES.

THE VICTORIA LANDING AND SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per share of the above Company has been made payable at the Hongkong and Shangai Banking Corporation on or before the 20th instant.

Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on the said call if not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By order of the Board of Directors.

પરાણજી જમશેદજી કું.
i.e., VASONJEE JAIRAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS being indebted to or having claims on the Estate of the late Lieutenant FREDERICK WILLIAM LANE BIRDWOOD, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate with the President of the Committee of Adjustment, Dukl Thull Chotiali, Southern Afghanistan, within one month of this date.

Dukl Thull Chotiali, 25th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Mr. JAMES PEAKE, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, should be submitted to the undersigned within one month, and all debts due to the Estate should be paid.

C. B. D. MARKS,
Government Telegraph Office.

Bombay, 5th August, 1884.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 30 third class CARRIAGE BODIES, METRE GAUGE.

Copies of specification and forms of Tender may be obtained (on payment of Rs. 2) from the Agent's office at Poona, where drawings can be seen.

Further information may be obtained from the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent at Hotgi.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Poona, and marked "Tender for third class carriage bodies," will be received until the 8th August.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Poona, 24th July, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEPERS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. (sunfire) on THURSDAY, the 7th August, 1884, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 500 tons of Broken Cast Iron Pot Sleepers now lying at Warl Bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Wharf Superintendent. Offers must quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts. weighed over and delivered on the spot, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of.

Cash before delivery.

Each tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit in cash or Government Promissory notes of Rs. 10 a ton up to a maximum deposit of Rs. 5,000 which, in the case of the successful Tenderer, will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of his Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer,

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th July, 1884.

NOTICES.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all chronic affections of the Intestinal tract. Price, bottle 12 as. Jar Re. 1-4.

D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, with a full Index and copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price Rs. 15.

Apply to BABU NEERUNJUN BANNERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWNKEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

TENDERS will be received at the Bombay Arsenal Office up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 14th August next, for the purchase of about 3,000 cwts. of LEAD, OLD (more or less). Delivery will be given from the Bombay Arsenal where specimens may be seen.

ARTHUR BROWNE, Capt., R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

TO INDIAN MILL-OWNERS.

FURNISH YOUR WEAVING SHEDS THROUGHOUT WITH Messrs. H. LIVESEY'S LOOMS WHICH ARE NOW SO WIDELY KNOWN

The firm is under contract now to supply Messrs. G. and R. Dewhurst, the eminent manufacturers of shirtings, who have mills at Preston, Bamberbridge and Higher Walton, with 650 looms for one of their Weaving Sheds which is now been fitted with new machinery. Messrs. H. Livesey have also received an order for 800 looms from Messrs. Swanson Berby of Preston. We further continue to supply our Indian constituents with looms specially adapted for his country.

H. LIVESEY, LIMITED, Blackburn Lancashire.

LLOYDS REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

BOMBAY SURVEYORSHIPS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of Lloyds Register of British and Foreign Shipping have appointed Mr. A. C. CLARK as NON-EXCLUSIVE SHIP SURVEYOR, and Mr. JAMES MOIR as NON-EXCLUSIVE ENGINEER SURVEYOR, to that Society for the Port of Bombay.

Application for the services of Mr. Clark should be addressed to him at 24, Apollo Street, Bombay, and for the services of Mr. Moir to him at Cooris Mills, Cooris.

By order of the Committee,
B. WAYMOUTH,
Secretary.

2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, 14th July, 1884.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, North-Western Provinces, will receive tenders up till the 31st day of August, 1884, for the manufacture of 240 tons, more or less, of first-class RIBS K S required for the construction of the Jumna Bridge, at Kalpi.

The forms of tenders and conditions of contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway at Cawnpore, either personally or by letter, on payment of a fee of Rs. 5.

The tenders accompanied by the receipt for Rs. 500 earnest-money from the Executive Engineer, Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway, should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, at Nainí Tal under sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for bricks Kalpi Bridge" and will be opened by him at his office at 12 noon on the 1st day of September, 1884.

The earnest-money will be forfeited if a tender is accepted and the contract deeds are not afterwards completed by the person tendering.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.
AUGUST NUMBER OF
PICKINGS
FROM THE "PARSEE PUNCH."
FULL OF FUN AND FROLIC, WIT AND HUMOUR.

Containing FIFTY cartoons, cuts, and sketches on all current, Political, Social, Local, Municipal, Official, and non-official topics of the day, with ENGLISH and GUJARATI LETTER-PRESS below the illustrations.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—YEARLY, Rs. 6.
SINGLE COPY, ANNAS EIGHT.
Postage free all over India.

To be had at Messrs. ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Kalbadevi-road, and at the PARSEE PUNCH OFFICE, 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The illustrations seem to be good and hard hits"—*Hindoo Patriot.*

"The cartoons are very nicely drawn and are to the point, and especially the political cartoons are worthy of all praise."—*Bombay Samachar.*

"The specimens given in the number before us do credit to the conception of those concerned. Some of the cartoons are very good, and the text attached to them appropriate."—*Indian Mirror.*

"The cartoons are very nicely done, and may fairly claim a standard equal to that with which the cartoons of *Punch* are invariably received by the public."—*Indu Prakash.*

"The larger cartoons are sure to interest European readers, and as the headings, and often the dialogues, are given in [illegible] as well as Gujarati, the monthly *Parsee Punch* [illegible] familiar in all parts of the country.

"The *Parsee* [illegible]per, and great credit is due to [illegible] displays not only ability but gen[illegible]*trika.*

"It must be ad[illegible]is generally entertaining, [illegible]ich *Pickings* [illegible] in the distribution of [illegible] we have had the pleasure of glancing through."—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

ISSUE of Rs. 3,00,000, eight per cent. Debentures of Rs. 500 each, to be paid off by annual drawings of not less than Rs. 30,000 by lot as set forth in a Trust Deed.

Applications are invited for Rs. 3,00,000 in eight per cent. Debentures of Rs. 500 each.

The Debentures will be issued at par for sums of Rs. 500 each, made payable to bearer, and carrying interest from the 1st day of September, 1884, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September at the registered office of the Company at Surat and at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, upon presentation of coupons annexed to the Debentures.

The terms of subscription for each Debenture are as follows:—

Rs. 20 on application, and the balance payable within a week from the date of the letter of allotment.

Receipts will be issued on payment of the amount due on application, and exchanged for definitive Debentures within a fortnight from the date of the receipt. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Applications in the annexed form should be filled up and sent to the Managing Director at his office in Gopipura, Surat, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 20 upon each Debenture applied for, on or before the 20th current instant, and the result will be made known to the applicants before the 25th idem.

The Debentures, to be issued from the 1st proximo, are secured by a Deed of Trust, whereby certain leasehold estate, buildings, plant, machinery and other property of the Company are vested in Trustees for securing the payment of the principal moneys and interest payable by virtue of such Debentures.

The above Trust Deed and also the form of Debenture can be seen at the office of Mr. Bicknell, the Company's Solicitor, No. 1, Hornby Row, Bombay, and at the Registered office of the Company at Surat.

By order,
JAMSETJEE DOSABHAI,
Secretary.

Surat Company's Office, 6th August, 1884.

(FORM OF APPLICATION.)

THE NAWAB OF BAILA SPINNING, WEAVING, & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF Rs. 3,00,000, 8 PER CENT DEBENTURES.

To the Directors of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,

I beg to apply for ——Debentures of the above issue in terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 6th August, 1884, on which I have paid the required deposit of Rs. 20 per debenture, and I undertake to accept the same or any less number you may allot to me, and to make the remaining payment in respect thereof on the same being allotted to me.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

Name
Address
Occupation
Date

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have won more Medals than any other manufacturer in the world. Latest victories. In 1882, Sunderland Exhibition, Highest Prize. In 1883, Amsterdam Exhibition, Highest Prize, one Gold Medal and Diploma of Honour. In 1884, three Medals at the Calcutta Exhibition.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

CARBON POCKET, BOTTLE and FANCY TABLE FILTERS just unpacked. Prices moderate. —BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

A YOUNG LADY is open to give LESSONS in "English" or "Fancy Work." Any one wishing for the same, can apply to "WORKER," care of this paper.

WANTED, a Parsee or Eurasian to act as Salesman in a General Merchant Business. Salary handsome. Situation permanent. Apply S. O. P., care of this paper.

BRIGGS transfer Patterns, French Perfumery, Ladies Work Baskets, Photo. Albums, Musical Boxes, Mechanical Toys. Prices cheap. Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

WANTED, a pair of strong tonga-ponies. Must be warranted perfectly quiet, sound, and free from vice; and must have been regularly driven in a tonga. Apply Captain Macpherson, Karwar.

WANTED, situation as Saleswoman. Good references. Apply "Industry," office of this paper.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits, Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

COTTON CHECKS FOR SUMMER CLOTHING.—A variety of the above are now available for samples, &c. Apply to the Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

BASS'S L. G. (light gravity) PALE ALE at Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 3 quarts and pints. Apply to the head godown-keeper, Phipson & Co., 15, Forbes-street.

LADY'S 18-carat GOLD WATCH, Rs. 40 only. Lady's 18-carat Keyless, Rs. 50 only. Kanny & Co., Watchmakers & Jewellers, 17, Hummum-st., Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

CALLIAN MOTEE & Co.—Ladies' requisites, hats, bonnets, feathers, flowers, fans, laces, &c. Experienced lady dress-maker in attendance. Picquet-road, Dhobie Talao.

PATENT SILK ORNAMENTS.—When applied to silk, satin, and other fabrics, have the appearance of beautifully finished hand-painting.—STEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, INDIAN GAUZE BANIANS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per dozen, also Indian Gauze Drawers, Rs. 18 to 24 per dozen pair. Try Y. A. LACKA & Co., Shirt Makers, &c., Hummum-street.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8; credit, Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-12; credit, Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

WANTED, 1,600 yards CONTRACTORS' RAILS from 20 to 26 lbs. per yard. Apply stating section whether new or secondhand, weight per yard, and price per ton, to Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Malegaon.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

WANTED, a HALL PORTER for the Club of Western India, must speak English well and be of unexceptional character. Portuguese preferred. For particulars, apply, with copies of testimonials, to the Honorary Secretary.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash. —PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

MOTHER SWAN'S WORM SYRUP.

INFALLIBLE, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; for feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. As. 10, at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Sanction to be asked to the grants (1) of Rs. 8,880 for cost of constructing the new road from Ghorupdeo-road to Chinchpokly; (2) of Rs. 7,000 for cost of converting the bodies of 17 scavengering carts, now in the Municipal stores, into moveable dust-bins.

2. Government Resolution relative to the contribution by the Bombay Municipality to the Guarantee Fund of the Bombay International Exhibition stating that copy of the papers should be forwarded to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, with a request that he will prepare the necessary Bill and Statements of Objects and Reasons, and that Mr. Naylor should be requested to insert, in the Draft Bill, a clause permitting the Municipal Commissioner to be a member of the Executive Committee of the said Exhibition.

3. Government Resolution relative to the grant of permission to Government Officers to compete for premia offered for designs for the New Municipal Office and Hall, also the question of deferring payment of cost of site of the same, and preparation of lease for site of ditto.

4. Letter from Lieut.-Col. C. H. Ewart, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Umballa circle, forwarding copies of his scheme for the formation of a Detective Police for all India, and stating that the expression of the Corporation's opinion on the scheme would be of great service to him.

5. Petition from Mr. Khoja Jan Mahomed Cassum, requesting the Corporation "to order necessary precautions to be taken for securing the street wall and face" of his house, No. 30, Hueshaban Khalifa-street, from being injured by passing carts and carriages.

6. Annual Report of the working of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for the year 1883.

7. Petition from Ratepayers and residents of Memon Mohla, Chuckla, Mumbadevi, and Khoja Mohla regarding the falling off in the water supply of their houses.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 6th August, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 3 p.m., by order of Shaw Maneck Lackmsey, and on account and at the risk of Jesee Nurses Kesowjee.

91 bags alebanonce.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 7th August, 1884.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c:—

4 casks blacking.
4 ,, writing ink.
2 ,, marking ink.
2 iron safes.
3 bales twist.
1 case prints.
5 bales grey piece-goods.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Arthur-bunder on the premises of the Colaba Press Company, on account of the underwriters—

D. C. & Co.—41 bales cotton, damaged by fire and salt-water.

Also on account and risk of Soonderdas Morarjee and by order of Muncherjee Varlal & Co.

3 bales cotton.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 7th August, 1884.

NOTICES.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED,
CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST
results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. 40 do. ... 750
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each. ,, 1,200
Do. 8 do. 500 do. ,, 1,200
Do. 20 do. 600 do. ,, 2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
41, Meadow-street

TENTS.

GOLD MEDAL, FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.
Silver Medal—Melbourne International Exhibition 1880.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY
are now registering orders for their
SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE
for the
ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

For Price Lists, Testimonials, and all other particulars apply to

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA.
SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal awarded.
PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.
COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.
LATE LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.
"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.
WRITINGPAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized; Tinted Writings; also the "Lion Brand," Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.
SECTION B. CLASS 11.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.
COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.
ENVELOPES of every description.
BLOTTINGS.
CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Kangra, one very elegant and neat brand new canoe-shaped LANDAU expressly built to our order by Watson, of London, very light and suitable for one or pair of horses.

One second-hand BAROUCHE with patent Brake, in good order, suitable for a pair of horses, by Rogers, of London.

One circular-fronted second-hand BROUGHAM, in very good order.

Also, a single second-hand BROUGHAM, very light and in good order.

Two fashionable ERDODY CARTS, hung upon patent axles and long side springs, with silver lamps, complete; one painted blue, fine lined orange, and the other black and vermillion; both trimmed in blue, built by Windover, of Longacre, and arrived per s.s. Ethiopia.

A pair of well-bred, fast-trotting and young Australian MARES, thoroughly broken to harness, and suitable for a mail-phaeton, or a light barouche. Hight about 15 hands. Price Rs. 1,250.

Carriages and pairs can be let on hire during the Monsoon by months, on reasonable terms.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

GORGE LIVERS

BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 4, p.t, and As. 10, boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agent for India.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted some through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart-row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£210,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOU[illegible] are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of [illegible]
[illegible] COMMISSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT,
Recommended by PHYSICIANS.
Imitated by the Fraudulent.

It is, as its designation implies, an Invalid's Wine.
Price per 1 dozen bottles Rs. 26, CASH.
Buyers will do C. P. & Co. a favour if they will destroy the Labels on the bottles when emptying contents.
Bombay House, August, 1884.

PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BO
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per 1 doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Italian Champagne	Rs. 26 0	Rs. ...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, ...
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 55 0	,, 58 0
Guirand Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	,, 33 0	,, ...
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 48 0	,, ...
Dry Elite	,, 48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry	,, 40 0	,, 42 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	,, 37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra	,, 42 0	,, 44 0
MOSELLE.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Josephshöefer (still)	,, 24 0	,, ...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 0 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, ..	,, 21 0
Leistraumilch	,, ..	,, 22 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 0 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 0 0	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	,, ...
From OTTO PHUMM, MAYENCE.		
Mosselhimchen	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 19 0
Niersteiner	,, ..	,, 19 0
Hochheimer	,, 0 0	,, 23 0
Brauneberger	,, 20 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, 0 0	,, 26 0
Bernckasteler-Rosenberg	,, 23 0	,, 26 0
Rudesheimer	,, 28 0	,, ...
Obermunster-Rosenberg	,, 30 0	,, 36 0
Steinberger	,, 33 0	,, 36 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 41 0	,, 44 0
Johannisberger	,, 42 0	,, 45
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 19 0	Rs. ...
From MESSRS. MUNNES & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
MARSALA WINES.		
Marsala Wine	Rs. 14 0	Rs. ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 16 0	,, ...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS. H. & G. BALLANSGUN, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	,, ...
Chateau Lantte	,, 24 0	,, ...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	,, 15 0	,, ...
Cru de Barreyre	,, 19 0	,, ...
Chateau La Begorce	,, 24 0	,, ...
From MESSRS. MUNNES & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	,, 13 0	,, 15 0
Haut Canon	,, 14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux	,, ..	,, 19 0
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St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	,, ...
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BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 22 0	,, ...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars		
M. & Spann	,, 25 0	,, ...
Cognac, Green labels (vine leaf) white capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co.	,, 24 0	,, ...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	,, ...
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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
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Chamberlin	,, 28 0	,, ...
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Bon Accord	Rs. 23 0	,, ...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky	,, 22 0	,, ...
Finest Old Scotch Whisky	,, 23 0	,, ...
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Pilsener Beer	,, 4 0
Lagerbier	,, ...
Kaiser Beer	,, 4 0
Export Beer	,, ...
	Per doz. Impl. pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	,, 4 8
India Pale Ale	,, ...

SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	Rs. 36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel	,, 30 0	,, ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	,, ...
Do. do. Superior	,, 20 0	,, ...
Do. do. Finest	,, 21 0	,, ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	,, 0 0	,, 6 0
Do. do.	,, 0 0	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters	,, 14 0	,, ...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch	,, 15 0	,, ...
Cherry Cordial	,, 13 0	,, ...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavit		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brandevin		,, 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		,, 20 0
Old St. Croix Rum		,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		,, 22 0
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Do. do. do. ,, Tins		,, 5 0
Do. do. do. ,, Superior		,, 6 0

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		Rs. a.	
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Do. do.	per ½ lb. tin	0	10½
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Do. do.	per 2 lb. tin	2	4
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	Per 1 lb. tin.	Per 1 lb. tin. Nett Cash.
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG, GOTHA.		
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 0 13
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Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12
White Pickled Cabbage	,, 1 0	,, 0 10
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 14
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Smoked Sausages	,, 1 8	,, 1 8
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, 1 8
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, ...
Cut French Beans	,, 0 8	,, ...
Young Peas, second quality	,, 0 10	,, ...
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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid

[illegible] AND TONQUIN.

Mr. Colq[illegible] special correspondent of the *Times* [illegible] from [illegible] under date May 24 :—

What strikes one most [illegible] time like this, in visiting Pekin, is the [illegible] condition and decadence of the north, as compared with Southern and Central C[illegible] and in making the comparison, I, of course, exclude the sea-board treaty ports. Nowhere is this more brought [illegible]e's notice than in the capital itself. The [illegible] remains of once magnificent structures, a[illegible] the tale told by history, bear evidence to t[illegible] prosperous condition of the city ; but now, deserted spaces denote an enormous decrease of population while the palaces, temples, walls, roads, and trains are all in a state of crumbling decay. The land approaches—cart roads across the plain, on which you are either jolted out of your senses, buried in dust, or embedded in mud, according to the state of the weather—and that by water—admitting only light-draught boats travelling from ten to 30 miles a day, according to wind and current—are equally behind the times. The journey from Tientsin to Tung-chow, the landing-place of Pekin, and some 13 miles from the capital, takes usually from three to five days, though only a distance of 70 miles. No rail yet crosses the plain, and above Tientsin no steamer or launch plies on the river. The only attempt at keeping the channel navigable for the light-draught junks consists of a system of dredging, by means of an indescribably crude-fashioned wooden barrow. I witnessed the process myself. Some 600 coolies were busy at work hauling the barrow through the mud in the creek bed by sheer strength of arm, while a hundred more were employed in handing up mere handfuls of mud. Such is the way in which public works are executed within a few miles of the capital, and under the eye of the most progressive and vigilant viceroy in China.

The material causes of decadence, namely the defective state of communications—never good, but now infinitely worse than formerly—the deterioration of climate due to the denudation of the forests, the famines and rebellions, from which the north, though no great sufferer than other parts, has had less powers of recovery, are all chargeable to the system of government. Of this Government—which, if not positively retrogressive, is at least stationary—the main pillars are the Hanlin, that conservatory of literary prigs, and the Tsung-li-Yamen, that office of unyielding obstructives. At Pekin I found it to be still counted a disgrace for an official to have a foreigner visit his house. Not only the mandarins, but their very subordinates, "hangers-on" of the Yamens, avoid recognition in the street. The esteemed "teacher" of a secretary of legation cuts him dead in the market-place. It was lately asserted by a Progressive Chinese official, whose name for obvious reasons shall not be mentioned, that "so long as there is a Hanlin so long will it be the same," and this gentleman was a Hanlin himself. China sorely wants some Bismarck, whose "object in life" shall be "to do away with the professors." It is the cry of all who have business with the Tsung-li-Yamen that nothing can be accomplished without a show of force. The Ministers are the despair of the foreign diplomatists. To convince them by argument is like clearing away with a spade an avalanche blocking a roadway. From what I have said, it will be evident that the words of our representative, unless strongly supported, will be very no significance. In Sir Harry Parkes we are fortunate in having a strong and capable man, but he is powerless without backing. In Pekin, the Imperial Palace has well been called by the Chinese themselves "the forbidden town." Enclosed by wall and moat, it is inaccessible. Such is the case not only with the Court, but with the Tartar princes, and with all the high officials. They see no foreigners, and know nothing of the outside world. There is no exaggeration in the description here given. With such a condition of affairs what hope is there for reform? Little for the present except through individual viceroys like Li and the Governor of Shansi. For the future the outlook is not bright. Much will depend upon the Emperor, but his present surroundings, his Hanlin training, limited to the classics and the past, learning nothing of science and the present, do not afford much cause for hope.

On my return to Tientsin I had a second interview with the Viceroy. He discussed the whole treaty with me, and said he hoped the public in Europe would consider he had done the best he could. He was satisfied that he had done what was right for his country. He anticipated attack for his conduct, and knew the Marquis Tseng and his party would be against him. He said "The Press in England has been friendly to the Marquis Tseng. Will they support me?" My reply was that the Press was friendly to China, and looked to the interests of the Empire, not to individuals. He asked me what I thought of the treaty, and I replied "A good one if China really opens the country, especially the south, but, if she does not, bad." He said, with emphasis, "The country must be opened. Communications must commence." In conclusion, Li said he knew the great influence exerted by *The Times* not only in England, but in Europe, but in China also, and he hoped that the support might be given him at a critical time. I have reason to know that the information which I was enabled to lay before him regarding affairs in Tonquin helped him to come to a decision, and that he was pleased with my outspokenness, to [illegible] hardly tell you he is not much [illegible] I was fortunate enough [illegible]ance, not only of the [illegible]who have all played [illegible]t, but all of them im[illegible]ns. These are Captain [illegible]ted the French Gov[illegible] mediator between [illegible]nd Mr. Ma-Kien[illegible] most trusted as[illegible]e a figure in the [illegible]tual friends I saw [illegible]. And since then I [illegible] fellow-traveller [illegible]rnier, now on a [illegible]who takes over [illegible] the China Mer[illegible]mier as one [illegible]roceedings in [illegible]t me down as [illegible] I have been [illegible]ssed affairs [illegible]stinance has [illegible]e, his frank [illegible]l views as [illegible] coast, and [illegible]worlds for [illegible]endship [illegible]a. Cap[illegible] China [illegible]62, and [illegible]ng his [illegible]litique [illegible]esses [illegible]store [illegible]his [illegible]the [illegible]the [illegible]de-

with great influence, and Ma at least an Ambassador.

Captain Fournier assures me that it is the intention of France to open Tonquin on liberal terms and that early steps will be taken to lay down communications, among which will be a railway up the Songkoi to Yunnan, and roads from the Delta to the Kwangsi frontier. If this be done a considerable trade will rapidly develop itself. It has all along been apparent that what the Chinese objected to was to have the French as their immediate neighbours along some 300 miles of frontier, and that the most remote from the capital. They have been compelled to give way in this, and France now undoubtedly possesses "the key to Southern China." Under these circumstances the presence of the French in Tonquin should, if anything will, act as a stimulus to quicken the Chinese into action. It must be apparent to even the "obstructives" at Pekin that the Western wave of aggression has made an important step in advance, and that the lasso is tightening all round. If they are wise they will attend to the matter. It is easy enough to point out what should be done. The West River should be opened, by steam and rail, Yunnan should be connected not only with Canton but with the Yangtse and British Burmah by telegraph, the inland customs should be reformed, a necessity, if satisfactory frontier arrangements are to be made. Will this, or any part of this, be done? I am not sanguine on this point. Li, as you are aware, knows the flaws and will endeavour to move the Government, but, the present crisis overcome, and the material present force removed, he will probably fall. The past programme of the Pekin party, "unyielding resistance to change," is almost certain to be still the watchword in the future. If so, it will mean the loss of the three southern provinces, the first part of the integral Empire, and will be the beginning of the end.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

On Friday evening, at Willis's Rooms, Mr. Gladstone was entertained at dinner by the members of the Eighty Club—an assembly of young Liberal politicians established in 1880. Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., presided.

Mr. Gladstone, who on rising was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said :—I am here to-night among you by an act of insubordination, as it is the strict order of a great authority, my excellent physician, that I should never attend a public dinner. For this act of insubordination I must plead as an excuse that I am likewise here in the performance of the great duty of obedience, for if the authority of my physician be great, great also and perhaps greater still is the authority of my loyal Liberal whipper-in, and especially of a whipper-in who exercises his rule in a spirit at once so genial and so effective as that of my noble friend who sits in the chair. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, having authority on the one side and authority on the other I have exercised the liberty of private choice. (Laughter.) I have come among you, although it is with me now the rare exception, because I heard of you with great interest that you were a young club. From the point of view of a man of the past I speak to you as the men of the future. It is a matter of the deepest interest to those who have laboured long like myself, to see that the seeds their labours must necessarily be near their end, to think of the rising spirits whose energy, whose talent, whose character, is to do in coming days, and to do, I hope, more effectually, the work which I, notwithstanding sincerely laboured to perform. (Hear, hear.) It is to me a matter of immense interest to be among you who are practical workers for the party and the cause of Liberalism, and I wish to suggest to you one or two points in particular which is comparatively new to the public mind, and yet which is of an importance that cannot be overrated and that it may take some time fully to apprehend. I mean the action of missionaries of Liberalism in the constituencies of this country I most sincerely assure you that there is no one duty more urgent at this epoch and more fruitful than that of impressing upon the public mind the absolute and daily growing necessity of what I will describe as a great internal reform in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) It is difficult for any one except those who pass their days in the atmosphere of Parliament to understand how vital and pregnant with truth it is that there is no more urgent demand, no purpose more absolutely essential to the future efficiency of the House of Commons than that it should be relieved from the support of the nation, that which can be effected in no other way—namely, some great reform in its procedure. We have tried to do what we could and we have effected something, but we have effected it at enormous sacrifice, for we discovered that beyond all question it is a great practical principle of modern Conservatism to keep down the efficiency of the procedure of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) You constantly hear utterances by members of the Conservative party showing that they dread lest legislation should march too fast. Now, it is possible that legislation should march too fast, but the rate at which legislation is to march ought to be determined by the deliberate will of the representatives of the people, and ought not to be determined by a system built upon the basis of ancient rules under which the House of Commons—that noble House of Commons to which it has been my privilege to spend my life—becomes year after year more and more the slave of some of the poorest and most insignificant among its members. (Loud cheers.) Rely upon it, before you consider anything that is to be done beyond our doors we must endeavour to teach the people of this country the great practical lesson that the House of Commons must reform its own internal regulations in such a way as that it do not believe that it can be done by coercion, but by judicious arrangement and sub-division of labour all can be done that is required. I liken the House of Commons to a figure in bronze, strength of limb, having a vast load to carry and well able to carry it were it not that the muscles of the figure are so fettered by the regulations intended for a set of men of more generous mind, that strong as it is it can only put forth the length and breadth of a satisfied almost of ridicule and offence and attack to every little urchin that passes. (Laughter.) I beseech you to give some portion of your attention to this subject, for it is one of the most difficult of duties. It is vain for us to say that the House of Commons is full of character and ability—full of capacity. It must release its hands from the manacles with which they are fettered, or it will never be able to hold its own as the first body of other powers in the State or to discharge fully the duties with which the confidence of the people has intrusted it. (Hear, hear.) It is well on an occasion like this to consider what has been the past of your party. I have not always been a member of your party. In the first 14 years of my political life I was a member of the Conservative party, and at one time I became a very much suspected member of that party. (Laughter.) Since then I have had ample experience of the party, and when I look back to the early days of my political life there are few things which more excite my surprise and my regret than to observe the signal deterioration which in the course of the last 35 years the Conservative party of this country has undergone. The Liberal party at this moment are the heirs of what was best in the Conservatism of 40 years ago. (Hear, hear.) When Sir Robert Peel achieved his victory over the Government of Lord Palmerston it was in a great degree because that Government had been led into a disregard of the true principles of financial administration. Year by year deficiencies in income as connected with charge had been reported to Parliament, and it was well known that Sir R. Peel would not tolerate such a state of things. I think I may say that although those were much more economical times than these, with respect to the essential principle of finance that, whatever expenses you shall pay your way—the liberals of the present day are the heirs of the principle and practice of the Conservative party in the best days of its history under the leadership of Sir Robert Peel. I will give you another point. No Government of this country was more active in the work of beneficial legislation than the Government of Sir R. Peel. Has that been the case with the recent Conservative Governments? Did the Conservative Government who left in 1880 rather [illegible] the subject of boast that they preferred a foreign policy to domestic legislation? And [illegible]nt to that foreign policy, is the position [illegible]servate party to-day the same as it was [illegible]of? Why, the Conservative party of 40 [illegible] under Sir R. Peel and the Duke of [illegible]was the peace party of the country. [illegible]moment when I entered Parliament [illegible]of the fall of Sir R. Peel's Ministry, [illegible], this charlatanism about a spirited [illegible]would have been scouted. (Hear, [illegible]higs and Tories were lifted to a [illegible]hose days than to condescend to [illegible] great territories, as, for instance, [illegible]countries entitled to equal rights [illegible]The cautious vigilance of the [illegible]e at the period to which I refer [illegible]d the action of Liberal governments [illegible]t to compel them to observe the [illegible]and of regard for the equal rights [illegible]ons. To maintain the observance [illegible]was one of the greatest boasts [illegible]t urgent desires of the Conservative [illegible]day. Have I not, then, in some [illegible]what I stated to you—that you are [illegible]traditions that belonged to that [illegible]onourable and self-[illegible]preponderance in this country [illegible]teresting to consider whether [illegible]ot. We can estimate pretty [illegible]party has been in the past [illegible]Act of 1832 gave it scope for [illegible]its energies. Twelve Parliaments [illegible]ed in the 52 years which have [illegible]m no less than 10 have exhibited a [illegible]ce of Liberal opinion in the [illegible]England (hear, hear), and it [illegible]at of the two Conservative [illegible]elected in 1841, undoubtedly [illegible]he maintenance of protection [illegible]such honourable and self-[illegible]d was so full of men of such [illegible]such generous self-devotion [illegible]rvatism to wreck and broke [illegible]conferring on the country [illegible]hich it ever received, in [illegible]ble corn laws. (Cheers.) [illegible]here is but one which [illegible]t that period since—the [illegible]owed its Conservative [illegible]nce to the unfortunate [illegible]s of the country, and [illegible]sed in 1880, after a [illegible]as emphatic as ever [illegible]slative party. (Cheers.) [illegible]e 12 Parliaments which [illegible]ext half-century you [illegible] proportion? I know [illegible]ould not; on the [illegible]e is every hope that [illegible]ind necessarily turns to the question of the change which we have been proposing in the franchise. I do not scruple to say that in my opinion if the Tory party had had the magnanimity to hold out the right hand of friendship and confidence to that proposal. I hold it more than doubtful whether you would have had any party advantage at all from the adoption of the change which we contemplate. I am quite sure that vast numbers of those whom we are now endeavouring, and whom I hope the nation is determined to enfranchise (cheers)—numbers of them naturally influenced by the circumstances of neighbourhood, of dependence on old recollections, of assimilation in habits, would have readily and at once given their help and their allegiance to the Conservative influences of the country, had it not been that the leaders of the Conservative party had flung them into our arms ; and I think that in consequence of the conduct of those leaders the Liberal party may derive considerable advantage in the rural districts from the great changes which are contemplated. I am sufficiently bold to lay down this principle—there are two millions of people to be enfranchised. They could vote Tory or Liberal, but we as Liberals cannot admit that that concludes the question which we have to examine. If our fellow-countrymen are fit to exercise the franchise, we have no right to look to their political leanings before we give it to them. We have a right to influence them if we can by argument and good example, but if it were to turn out that this enfranchisement were to add more members to the ranks of the Conservative camp than to our own, I should not repent our action. So much for the accusation that we have devised this measure for the perpetuation of our political life. But that brings me to the immediate position in which this great measure stands. You know what happened to it on Tuesday ; that catastrophe imposed upon us solemn duties. We have endeavoured to perform those duties in as unostentatious a manner as we could. In the exercise of my best judgment I did think after the Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons, after all the threats—some of them most insulting—delivered in our hearing, to for our perusal, I did think it a duty, in cautious and balanced language, to represent that the beginning of a quarrel was a serious thing, and that while slow to enter into it we would never pause in its ulterior stages. (Cheers.) I hope you will recognize it to be the duty of Ministers of the Crown to do what they can to moderate every political conflict, and that becomes the more stringent in proportion as they see that if the conflict assumes to a wide development it will be profoundly formidable. It is on account of that consideration that we shall strive to maintain a calm temper in the discussions that may arise out of the recent crisis. We cannot possibly avoid saying what we think of the unfortunate act which has been done, but we who are bound by special restraints shall certainly endeavour to avoid the raising of any ulterior question for any organic change until, and unless, which God forbid, experience shouldfinally provethat a hard and irresistible necessity compels it to be raised. (Cheers.) I am, then, that we have before us matters of strong arguments that ought to be addressed without disturbance to rational men. Our hope and desire are that this Bill will, some three months hence, be what is termed re-considered. It is not during a three months' heat and tempest. It is our desire to see it win its way by persuasion and calm consideration to the rational minds of men. We believe and know that there was very general reluctance to feel that the people's House who struck the blow to do the act which they did with much misgiving. I refuse to ask myself what is to follow in case my hopes are dispersed. Let each of us, however, make his case sincerely, personally, and thoroughly understood. (Loud cheers.) There are many things uncertain as to date, but absolutely certain as to their arrival ; and among those is the conferring of the franchise upon the 2,200,000 electors who will be solemnly promised by the representative Chamber. Let us feel that those who are strong can also be moderate ; but the care which we shall endeavour to show for the feelings of opponents must not be considered as any indication that we shall be wanting in the exercise of more painful duties should the day for their exercise most unhappily arise. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Northbrook thanked the Prime Minister for accepting the invitation of the club, and

The company separated.

THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS IN INDIA.

Mr. R. H. Elliot has read the following paper before the East India Association on the "Need for a Wild Birds Protection Act for India" :—I believe that every civilized Government in the world, with the exception of that of India, has recognized the value of birds as insect-eaters, and adopted measures for their preservation ; and though, as in the case of the undue preservation of sparrows, some of those measures may need amendment, the general opinion stands that birds are of undoubted value in maintaining the balance of nature. That being so, it is of course unnecessary to enter into elaborate details to show that they are quite as valuable in India as in other countries. Still less is it necessary to enumerate the spicies which, from their insectivorous habits, are most serviceable to man. I may, however, for illustration, mention the Jay, Kingfisher, many kinds of Shrikes, Thrushes, and the Titmice. All these are sought in India for their plumage, and there can be no doubt of their use as insect-eaters. The value of such birds to the planter in the agricultural line has been fully recognised by the Government of Madras, which, some years ago, applied to the Supreme Government for a Preservation Act. After a long delay, there descended from Simla a single sentence, declaring that the Viceroy in Council could not be legislated to by order "to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild birds for the sake of their plumage." In the case of Mysore, I am happy to say, we have been more fortunate. The Planters' Association of that State lately asked for an Act. A petition was also signed by native farmers and coffee-garden owners who, I need hardly say, are fully aware of the value of birds. The Prime Minister promptly proceeded to submit the matter to the Council for consideration, and we hope, before long, to have our beautiful and valuable birds efficiently protected. Let me now say a few words on the rapid rate at which the destruction of birds is going on.

As the most convenient season for the destruction of birds is during the fine weather that succeeds the heavy rains of the monsoons, and as this season is also the breeding season, the destruction of birds' eggs and young is such as must soon lead to almost absolute extermination, unless preservative measures are immediately adopted. And the rapid progress towards extermination is clearly shown by last year's export returns from the port of Madras, the particulars of which I have given in a foot-note.* For, seeing that the taste for bright feathers, and their employment for various decorative purposes, is spreading, the decline in the exports proves that the supplies of birds are already running short, or, in other words, that we are rapidly advancing on the road towards extermination. And that birds can be very rapidly exterminated we know from experience in other countries. From Bogota, in South America, large supplies of skins and feathers once came. Now none come. The Quecal, or Trogon of Guatemala, has been exterminated in districts where once it was common, and is now only to be found from three to four hundred miles inland. My own experience too has shown me how rapidly the process of extermination proceeds. In 1879, when I visited my plantations in Mysore, bright-plumaged birds were numerous. When I returned in 1881 their numbers had perceptibly diminished. Towards the close of January, when I again visited my estates, the decrease of birds was so marked, that I instituted inquiries, and soon found the cause, which I had not previously suspected, and you will not wonder at their rapid diminution when I tell you that, during the open cane-crushing season a single bird-catcher in my district had secured four hundred skins. My own observation, it is worthy of remark, exactly corresponds with the conclusion to be arrived at from a study of the export returns, *i.e.*, the great decline of exports in 1883 corresponds with my personal observation of the decline in the numbers of the birds. Let me next state the measures necessary for preserving the birds of India, and also for promoting their increase, in parts of the country where, from the absence of woods, but few birds at present exist.

To attempt to frame a measure suited to the varying conditions that exist throughout our vast Eastern Empire would entail so much discussion, and consequent delay, that the introduction of such an Act would probably be contemporaneous with the destruction of the last specimens of the bright-plumaged birds of India. It is obvious, then, that the only practicable course open is to instruct the subordinate governments to frame, and at once put in force, rules suitable to their own territories, as, for instance, was done in the case of the early forest laws. As far as the people generally are concerned, there would be no objection to bird-preserving, for, as we have seen in the case of the peasantry of Mysore, they are well aware of the value of birds as insect-eaters. After about a year from the date of the enforcement of preservative measures, the exportation of skins and feathers should be prohibited, as this would most effectively aid in checking any attempt to evade the laws.

But to promote the increase of birds, and spread them throughout the length and breadth of the land, is not less important than to prevent their destruction, and in order to effect this, plantations should be formed on the waste lands of every village. Such plantations would at once shelter the birds, provide fuel (to the saving of the manure now used for that purpose), wood for building and agricultural purposes, shelter for grass and crops, promote the conservation of water, and effect a general amelioration of the climate. Let me now briefly allude to bird-preserving, from a revenue point of view.

On examining the return of exports and value of feather and skins, we are at once struck with the fact that the Government has not only been so negligent of the agricultural interests of India as to sanction the destruction of vast numbers of valuable insect-eaters, but, in addition, has been so weak as to be blow on the exporters (I say exporters, as it is obvious that the bird-catchers get mere wages) of the feathers large sums of money which ought to

* I have obtained the following return, which exhibits the shipments from the port of Madras alone :—

	BIRDS' FEATHERS.		BIRDS' SKINS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
1881	122,175	Rs. 16,625	82,400	Rs. 19,880
1882	105,515	,, 19,980	98,300	,, 20,938
1883	167,730	,, 36,603	11,275	,, 1,600

As most of these exports go to Hongkong and Singapore, it is fair to conclude that Asia East of India has already become exhausted of bright-plumaged birds. It would be interesting to ascertain the exports from the numerous ports on the Western side of India, which, from the quantity of woodland towards the West, probably far exceed the exports from Madras.

AN INTERVIEW WITH KING TAWHAIO.

The Maori King is not an easy gentleman to interview, so says the representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who was despatched to Bloomsbury to ascertain his opinions of England and the English. He smokes a pipe, answers a question, and smokes again. Or he may go across the way to his tailor's. We give the account of what happened in our representative's own words :—

I was ushered into a small smoking-room in a house in Montague-place, where the King and his friends are now living. The French windows were thrown wide open, and two of the Maories were sitting smoking, contemplating the trees and shrubs in the back garden, and looking disconsolately at the heavy rain which was pouring down. Topiaturoa, a great Wanganui chief, was cleaning his pipe. Mr. Skidmore, the interpreter, was smoking. "He will be here in a minute, and will give you a sitting." The "he" sounded familiar and sensible, and at once dispelled any little doubts a modest interviewer might have about the etiquette of Courts. Sure enough in a minute the King rolled in, with his pipe in his mouth, clad in an old frieze coat reaching down to his ankles, a comforter round his neck, a very bad hat, an old pair of shoes, and yellow stockings. A dirty handker chief was stuffed into the bosom of his shirt. The clothes did not make the King—that was evident. He smiled a cynical smile, with a "Tanaqui pakeha." I stood up and shook hands with him very cordially. He took a seat in the corner, put his legs on another chair, lighted his pipe, and made himself comfortable. This briar-wood is the King's inseparable companion—his *fidus Achates*—which he takes out with him wherever he goes. Thus he sat for ten minutes, and never a word did he utter, occupying himself by trying to remove a grease spot from his coat."

In the following conversation it is only fair to Mr. Skidmore, who was kind enough to interpret for me, to mention that I have taken one or two liberties with his translation of the pearls which dropped from the King's lips. "Would your Majesty tell me how many wives you accommodate in your royal whare?"

The King was grave. He changed the position of his legs ; he lighted his pipe afresh ; he rested his elbow on the arm of the chair. The pause continued for five minutes ; I was accustomed to it by this time, and smoked a cigarette to while away the time. I heard a guttural sound ; the figure was in motion.

"A man with only one wife to labour for him may die of hunger. A man with many grows fat. I have two at present. I have had others. They are dead or divorced."

The figure stopped, and the wreath of blue vapour exuded slowly from his lips. It is curious to think how the taste of our various coloured visitors differs as to English female beauty. Cetewayo thought that Mr. Whiteley's young ladies were more delightful than any of the sable beauties in his own kraal, and certainly far ahead of European women. The Shah fell in love with the Duchess of Teck at first sight. In his eyes she was peerless. The Sepoys expressed their grave dislike for the low-cut evening dresses of the ladies they met at evening parties. Tawhaio thinks the members of the ballets of the Alhambra and the Empire respectively are incomparable.

"Would you tell me, sire, your opinion of English women?"

"I don't think I dare ask such questions," says the interpreter. But he did. And the King after some delay answered in a few guttural sentences, which I interpret something in this way :

"Maori beauty is like a fine day ; a storm soon follows it ; so old age and ugliness come close upon loveliness. English ladies last longer. They are beautiful as the morning. You can see the blushes, red as the rata blossom, mantling to their faces." This was poetical. The figure once more relapsed. At a reception the other evening the King and his friends followed the example of the Sepoys, and many were their grunts of wonder and surprise at the decolleté dresses. The King has more than once shown his regard for full-bodied charms. The other day two ladies came to call upon him. One was stout, the other thin. The latter was neglected sadly, while the stout one went away rejoicing with a Maori mat. *Verb sap.* Some Maori mats are still left.

"Were the Alhambra and the Empire agreeable to you, O potent one?"

"Kapai, Kapai! The rows of faces lovely as the rising sun, as smooth as the flax leaf, as varying as the trees of the forest, as graceful as the swaying fern frond—maidens as lovely as Hinemoa. Their voices were as the throats of sweet singing-birds."

I will not say how often Tawhaio has been to see his favourites. One night he explored the arcana behind, and was greatly amused to see the scene-shifting and the fairies who surrounded him—a severe trial to his natural modesty and retiring disposition. At this interesting moment Mr. Skidmore left the room. Tawhaio closed his eyes, and his friend or subject did likewise. So we three sat for twenty minutes. Then the friend yawned and began to hum in a low voice. The strains caught the King's ear, and without opening his eyes he took up the refrain. The two sang a duet, apparently unconscious that a stranger was present. Their heads moved, feet and arms kept time.

"What are they piping?" I asked Mr. Skidmore, who returned "Home, Sweet Home."

"Does Tawhaio rejoice that he has become a chief among the water drinkers? Is he proud of the sky blue ribbon which he wears in his button hole ; and will he strike down the dragon of brandy, rum, and colonial beer, which flows in mighty volumes—like the great Waikato—down the throats of his thirsty warriors? When he has crossed the great waters will he call his chiefs together and counsel them to follow in his footsteps?"

"Water," muttered the King sententiously, "water is the most valuable of all the kinds of food which support man. Fire-water has made my men like canoes without paddles. They have fallen before it like the berries from the tiboki."

The King is said to be impressed with the value of temperance, and will possibly advocate the cause with all the fervour of a reclaimed tippler. When Cetewayo left the country he had added two English words to his native vocabulary,—one was "good night" and the other was "fizz," and of the two he most used "fizz." But Tawhaio be it from us to draw aside the curtain and tell again the stories which those wicked colonists are so fond of retailing. They happened long ago, in Ribbonite days, five months since, [illegible] respect the monarch's age. His [illegible] fame like Cetewayo. [illegible] While I thus reflected the [illegible] again.

"Kapai, Kapai!" I asked placidly.

"Some as a flea and as persistent as a mosquito. He will go to his tailor." [illegible]on to the word, the King rose, slowly [illegible] shook himself, and marched out of the [illegible] with head erect.

Tawhaio has no [illegible] to fame like Cetewayo. He has never been a [illegible]rior, and has never even eaten "long pig." The [illegible] where lies just within the boundary of the King Country, about ten miles from Hamiltons. Here he lives a patriarchal life with his flocks, his wives, and his family. He eats his meals in native fashion. When he feels inclined for a jaunt he jumps into the train and takes a run to Auckland. His days are uneventful. His crown sits easily on his head, he smokes his pipe and sleeps in the sun, or by the fire, until his time comes to join his fathers. The change to England has been a rather severe one for his nervous system. He has received many visitors, mostly enthusiastic ladies, who have come to lay their tributes at his feet. The gifts took the form, generally that is, of bonbons and prayer-books, the monotony being varied by a ring or a pipe. Mrs. Saintsbury gave a reception herself the other day, which was attended by a number of people anxious to be presented. Tawhaio stood in one corner of the room, in his best frock coat, his tightest trousers, his shiniest boots, a feather in his hair, the shark's tooth in his ear, a buttonhole spreading over his left eye, and looking bored. Then he has been entertained at a long series of evening parties, garden parties, temperance parties, and social gatherings of all sorts. He has shaken the hands of numberless ladies and gentlemen and is getting rather tired of being stared at.

"Tirohia, he moko," he muttered the other day to a lady who stared at him very hard. "That's right, look at me ; I have tatoo upon my face." The lady was unconscious. Her face beamed. She shook hands and gushed, "Pray say to his Majesty how very charmed I am to have the honour." In spite of his position of admiration for English ladies his chief delight has been in the tailor whom he has visited for some time past half-a-dozen times a day and every day of the week, except Sunday. Indeed, the tailor, we believe, has fitted up a room for his special use. The other day he went to Mr. Whiteley's establishment and came back with a lovely thing in plaid shawls, with which he was hugely pleased. He went to his bedroom just to see the effect in a full-length mirror. But he also wished to be admired. He walked out into the street with the plaid shawl thrown gracefully over his shoulders. He has been formed by Mrs. Saintsbury Before she consented to receive him and his friends he was a little uncultured. Even now he forgets himself. The other night, about eleven o'clock, he entered the drawing-room clothed in white, with a candlestick in his hand, much to the horror of the ladies. A Maori monarch in his nightdress was certainly a startling apparition. The ladies shrieked at the indiscretion.

"Mat, mat," said Tawhoai, who could not understand the cause of their drawbacks. A few hours' repose would make the uninitiated welcome the crowing of the cock—he was always requesting his valet to get him a light. He was hustled off at once.

Besides the Alhambra and the Empire, the party have visited the Opera Comique, Drury-lane, the Comedy, and the Novelty, all of which they appeared to enjoy. But of the first two they are never weary. The lights and the ballets, and the music make them oblivious of all their troubles Westminster Abbey inspired them with wonder. "It is not tapu, eh?" It surprised them that we should walk over our sacred dead. The Coronation Chair pleased them immensely. One day the Guards' drag was placed at their command. They have been taken to the Parks, Regent-street, Pall-mall, the Strand, "Your people," they say, "are as numerous as the ants." Mr. Spurgeon has shown them his Tabernacle. St. Paul's they have visited, and the Zoological Gardens, but Tawhaio refused to say more than "ugh" to my questions about it. It is impolite, but his brain is in a hopeless muddle. If the King is a little uncivilized his friends are more accustomed to the usages of society though even they have their little eccentricities. They are Blue Ribbonites. They all smoke, and some of them play cribbage. Maories are no sluggards, and are up betimes. Each goes out as it pleases him, and generally alone. Each has a card giving the name of the house, the number, and the street where it is situated. They wander about until they are lost, then hail the first hansom, show him the address, and return home.

Mrs. Saintsbury has more than one story to tell of her guests. They are large eaters. The other day, for example, they each consumed at dinner some soup, a plaice, a slice of salmon, pork, and veal. Tawhaio and a friend then left the table to smoke a pipe. They went for a little stroll, and, attracted by the charms of a sirloin of beef displayed in an a la mode establishment close by, entered and bade the waiters by signs bring them some of it, thus dining twice within an hour. Sweets and kickshaws they do not care for. Fish is their weakness. Tawhaio used to eat his dinner with his fingers, and when no one is present still prefers that method to the knife and fork. He is slovenly in his toilet, and prefers to take his breakfast before his bath. He lifts his hat to a lady. If he indulges in bad language it is his own, and nobody is the worse for it. He wooed sleep in vain on an English bed. He now slumbers peacefully on the floor. He has developed certain eccentricities during his visit. The other day he came home with a porter carrying a sack of potatoes, his favourite shell fish.

The King had gone to his tailor's. I was compelled to leave without bidding him good-bye. The door was opened for me, and there he was standing on the step. A seraphic smile played from ear to ear. Fire shone out of his eyes. His hat was cocked on one side. The tattooed lines curved into all manner of odd shapes. Behind him was a poor little boy staggering under the weight of a basket of fish. He had purchased them in a casual way and brought them in for dinner. He wrung my hand till I was quite sorry that I had not, too, brought a box of bonbons or a Bible. The party are suffering already from nostalgia. They long to embrace their wives and their children. The London sights are palling upon them. Their business over, they will shake the English dust from their feet and return to their own land. They will be welcomed by their tribes. "Come," they will say, "and let us hear what you have to tell us." And the wondrous things will furnish them with many a strange story which will pass into legend, to be handed down from father to son, until the last of the Maories is laid beside his people, and their rich lands have passed to the gallant colonists.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

Sir,—On Saturday last a young man, who gave the name of John Morley, apparently of twenty-three years of age, who said that he was the personal representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, called at my present place of residence, and asked to see me. I was not at home at the time, and he waited for me in the little room at the back of the house, where I usually sit. When I came in I saw him, and my interpreter, Mr. Skidmore, put questions to me in the name of the young man, some of which I answered.

He did not tell me that my conversation would be printed in the newspaper, or that he intended to make any public use of it. I thought no more about the matter until this morning, when the youngman's article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of last evening was interpreted to me. What is written is very unkind and very unfriendly, and is calculated to do me and my people much harm at the present time. If this is not what was correct, this remark would still be true that a great deal of what was reported was never said or done by me. Mr. Skidmore will confirm this. Major Te Wheoro informs me that one of the stories contained in the article as having occurred in London is taken from a book published long ago, and does not apply to me. In fact, it is a Maor[illegible] saying which the young man has, among other things, put into my mouth.

I and my brother chiefs are strangers in a strange land, where, up to the present time, we have met with great hospitality and kindness. Feeling sure that you will act towards us in the same spirit, I appeal to you, on behalf of myself and brother chiefs, to protect us against misrepresentation.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

TAWHIAO.

13, Montague-place, Russell-square, London, W C., July 17.

THE CHINESE COURT AT THE HEALTH EXHIBITION.

The Chinese Court at the Healtheries, which was thrown open to the public on July 10, will attract every visitor by its manifold beauties. The work has been quietly progressing during the last few weeks, and it is a stroke of genius worthy of Mr. Barnum that so striking a feature of the Exhibition should be presented in the middle of the season, giving a fresh fillip to the attractions of the great show ; for the British sightseer has ceased to interest himself in the pots and pans, the ironmongery and drain-pipes, which take up so much space at the South Kensington Caravanserai. It was not until the end of February that Sir Robert Hart was asked to proceed with his plans for the Chinese Court, and to his energy we owe what we may venture to prophesy will be the most popular collection in the Exhibition. With the exception of the four shops and their contents the whole of the exhibits are sent by the Chinese Government.

One enters the court proper from a gallery through the pailow—a handsome archway, Oriental in design, which generally forms the entrance to palatial residences and public works. Standing under the pailow and looking up the court the eye is dazed with the brilliant mass of colour which are crowded within the small space. Our sheep is still unctuous with recollections of the forms depending from the vaulted arches—fearful dragons, hideous birds with extended wings, beasts with open mouths, scrolls and banners, and designs in all the garish splendour of the East. And this is the *coup d'œil* on a dull day. What will be the effect when each of the thousand lamps throw out many-coloured lights, soft and subdued, upon this hall of delights? Pekin, Canton, Singhai, Tientsin, Nigpo, and Amoy have contributed their treasures to feast the eyes of the British sightseer and wonder-gazer. There are four Chinese shops, with most magnificent fronts, ornate and highly embellished with tracery, and most lavishly decorated. The signboards hang horizontally and vertically, and are themselves no mean works of art. Two of them are on one side of the court and two on the other. One of these contains curious, rare specimens of carvings, and china of all fashions. Another merchant has a large stock of so-called tobacco pipes, machines of metal which resemble old-fashioned coffee-mills in appearance. The tobacco, a small pinch, is placed in a metal cylinder and lighted. The smoker inhales the smoke, which passes through a small cistern of water. When the pinch is done a fresh one is inserted. The process is elaborate, and from a personal trial I can never agreeable and certainly not satisfactory. "You smokee pipee," said John. So we did "smokee pipee," but we cannot think that the sale of his interesting pipes will be very successful. An opium den would have been interesting, but it might have constituted too dangerous an attraction. "Here a little piecee—only two bittee, buyee," says the shopkeeper next door, who presses his beautiful ku-kiang upon the visitor. Another one sells miscellaneous wares, such as toys, lacquer works, sandal wood, and so on. But the packing-cases have not yet disgorged all their contents. It may be well to add that a very judicious arrangement has been concluded by which the Chinese shopkeepers are aided by English dealers in fixing the prices of their goods. Some thirty Chinamen have been brought over, including the shopkeepers and their assistants. Of these four or five are cooks.

On one side of the court is an exact reproduction of a Chinese reception room, the whole of the inlaid furniture of which has been brought from Canton. At one end of the room is the double chair or couch of the master of the house and his guest, a compound of discomfort in the eyes of a European, with its seats of plaited straw, straight back, and unyielding pillow. It is true that there are very thin cushions—which, by the way, are reversible, having one side for summer and the other for winter—but the couch is not luxurious. A species of arm, which serves for a table for tea or pipes, separates the host and his guest. Arranged very methodically are a number of single straight-backed chairs of the same construction A folding-door, resplendent in brilliant colours, a mass of intricate fretwork, forms an entrance to the reception room and to the court itself, which will only be used on State occasions. This door, it may be mentioned, is a most remarkable piece of workmanship according to the canons of the Chinese art of carpentry, and the design has been taken from a set of ivories now in the South Kensington Museum. On right and left of the door hang two r

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.

MARKETS closed owing to the Cocoanut holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, 809 tons Captain J. Stewart, sailed yesterday for Kurachee with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, 1,432 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, sailed yesterday for London via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For London.—Mr. J. Daniel. For Aden.—Mr. King and three children, and 24 deck. For Kurrachee.—Captain R. S. Simpson and two servants.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Clan Cameron (s).	Kewley	Liverpool.
	Baghdad (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee.
	Kerbela (s)	Smith	London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
1	Tai Sang (s)	Davies	Hongkong, July 15.
	Tibre (s)	Lugan	Colombo, July 26.
2	Cocanada (s)	Fedyent	Rangoon, July 26.
	Bhundara (s)	Britten	Bombay, July 3.
	C. Macpherson (s).	Gordon	Liverpool, July 24.
	Malda (s)	Brown	Singapore, July 14.
	Hutton Hall	Slater	Liverpool, April 27.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 1.—Steamer Maharani.

Aug. 2.—Steamers Dacca, Goa, and Mahratta. Ship British Statesman.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
4	Hughenden (s)	North Shields.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
2	Valetta (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FROM LONDON.

Rohilla s—15 cases dye, Gopaljee Mooljee ; 2 cases toys, and 1 case glasswares, Caderbhoy Mahomedally ; 7 packages glasswares, Soomar Veera ; 3 cases glasswares, Jaffer Runmull ; 6 cases confectionery, Mahomedally Moolla Vullyjee ; 87 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co ; 10 cases hams, bacon, and cheese, Bolton and Co ; 6 cases cochineal, Vulubram Girdhur ; 33 packages merchandise, Treacher and Co ; 7 cases toys, Essoofally Ebrahimjee ; 5 cases aniline dye, Treebhowan Tuluckchund ; 9 cases cheese, bacon, hams, and butter, Green and Read ; 100 boxes candles, and 6 packages silvered sheet-glass, Hassumally Lalemeya ; 12 cases provisions, &c., Manuckjee Jamsetjee.

Clyde s—2 cases glasswares, Cursetjee Cowasjee Dotiwalla.

Thames s—45 cases oilmanstores, Jafferjee Jeewanjee.

Japanese s—27 cases lithographic stones, Abdool Raymon Tyebally ; 145 cases matches, Tyebally Scottanally ; 50 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum.

Altmore s—17 cases brass-sheets, Esmaljee Moola Essoofbhoy ; 15 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacGregor s—106 kegs white zinc paint, Ebramjee Essoobjee.

Clan Cameron s—9 packages glasswares, Geo. Jennings and Co.

Wistow Hall s—3 casks German silver wire, Dawoodbhoy Essoofally.

City of Manchester s—5 casks brass wire, Esmaljee Moolla Essoofbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rohilla s—5 cases glasswares, Jaffer Runmull ; 20 cases marble toys, and 7 cases hardware, Eabhoy Tyebally ; 50 cases glasswares and 600 boxes candles, Hassum Ahmed.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—12 cases playing cards, Allana Abdool Rayman.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—208 bales cotton, Dewjee Heerjee and Co ; 240 cwts coir yarn and coir rope, Purmanund Govindjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra s—321 cwts sharkfins and 60 bales twist, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo ; 75 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co ; 50 bales twist, Framjee Rustomjee Papa ; 125 bales twist, Premchund Roychund ; 82 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebraham ; 100 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 150 bales twist, Ebraham Noordin and Co ; 213 bales cotton, Dewcuran Ramcoover ; 15 bales twist, Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy ; 85 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 20 bales twist, Abdool Hoosein Cumroodin.

Rohilla s—3 cwts Cambay stones, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 61 cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 26 bales cotton, Rowachund Khamuldas ; 50 bales cotton and 90 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 287 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 35 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 32 cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 15 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—21 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 161 chests, opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 25 chests opium, N. J. Abraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUT 1.

Brown, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Nusserabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 6.

Mellis, Lieut., 8th Regt. L. I., to join, to Nusserabad.

Mellis, Lieut., 1st Grenadiers, to join, to Malegaum,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr G B Havelock, Asst Supdt of Police in charge of the Dist Police of Balasore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Assam.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following reversions and postings will take place consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. J G Cordery, Resident of the 1st class, and Resident at Hyderabad :—

Col Sir O St John, KCSI, Offg Resident of the 1st class, and Offg Resident at Hyderabad, reverts to his substantive appointment of Resident of the 2nd class. Col Sir O St John is posted as Officer on Special duty in Kashmir.

Col J C Berkely, Offg Resident of the 2nd class, and Offg Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir, is posted as Offg Resident at Gwalior.

Col W Tweedie CsI, Pol Agent of the 1st class, is granted 6 months' furlough in India, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The services of Surg R J Baker M B, Staff Surg, Quetta, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept from 16th July, the date on which he was relieved of the medical charge of the Biluchistan Agency by Surg J C Fullerton.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr R E Hamilton, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as Comptroller, Central Provinces, from Mr C E Crawley, on the 22rd July 1884.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Ben S C from the date specified, subject to the confirmatn of the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut Edward Grey, Suffolk Regt, Wing Officer, 38th N I, 21s June 1883.

1st Cavalry—Lieut F Oswald, Offg Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Offer, from 1st Apl 1884, vice Capt R A Gilchrist, pmoted.

H E the Govr-Gnl in Council is pleased to fix the following as the scale of establt, of Warrant Officers for the P W D, under the Govt of India, from 12th June 1884—Depy Commissaries, 2; Assistant Commissaries, 7; Depy Asst Commissaries, 4; Conductors, 19; and Sub-Conductors 32.

The excess of one officer which the introduction of this scale will cause in each of the ranks of Depy Commissary and Asst Commissary will be absorbed by making no promotion for the second vacancy that may occur.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India : Maj T O Wingate, B S C (p. a.) for 3 months ; Capt H FitzG Stevens B S C (m. c.) for 60 days ; Surg-Maj R C Chandra, (p. a.) for 165 days ; and Surg G A Dundas (p. a.) for 35 days.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Maj W Brereton Birch.—To be Lieut-Col 30th July 1884.

Maj-Genl Allen Bayard Johnson, C B, B S C, is admitted to the Col's allowance, 27th July 1884.

Maj A G Hartshorne, Genl List Infy, has been placed on temporary half-pay, from the 19th July 1884, subject to H M's approval.

Surg-Maj Henry William Graham has been permitted to retire, from 6th June, 1884, subject to H M's approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F R Hutchinson, Exmr, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, is permanently promoted to that grade, from 4th July 1884.

Mr C F White, Asst Locomotive Supt, is promoted from class IV to class III of the State Railway Superior Revenue Estabt, from 1st July.

Lieut C A R Browne, R E, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, Mily Works, is transferred temporarily to the Accounts Branch, with the temporary rank of Asst Exmr, 1st grade, and is posted to the Office of Exmr, P W Accounts, Punjab.

Mr C E Ross, Asst Exmr, is transferred from the Office of Exmr P W Accounts, Punjab, to the Office of Ex, P W Accounts, Bengal.

The service of Mr C E Gael, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Agent to the Govr-Genl for Central India, from 22nd July 1884, on which date he was relieved of his duties in the Railway Branch to go on furlough.

Mr W H Marten, Depy Exmr of Accounts, Bengal, is permitted, at his own request to resign his appointment.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G A Bradford, Asst Commr, on return from leave, resumed charge of Pachbadra Div, on the 10th July, 1884. The unexpired portion of his leave, viz., one day, is hereby cancelled.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

Surg C Adams, M B, B A, L L B, of the Madras Medical service, assumed charge of his duties as Civil Surg at Bickaneer on 15th July 1884.

Lieut-Col C A Bayley and Maj H B Abbott, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Jhallawar on 16th July 1884.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr L H Butcher, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Flora Fountain, nex to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. 5. Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10 Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite,) Rs. 10, 12, Rampart Row,

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SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adjust their IMPROVED PEBBLE S[illegible] their Office, Rampart-row, Co., Bombay, daily (Sunda[illegible] 10 to 5. * Pamphlet and application.

DR. GAMA (OPHTH[illegible]ON) MEETS HERE for CO[illegible]N from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCUS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

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Plain square Piano	Rs	33	per month	or Rs	75
Sympathetic square	"	36	"	or "	83
Semi-grand, on three legs	"	6	"	or "	1,2

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WEDDERBURN—August 5, at 48, Welbeck-street, London, the wife of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WISEMAN—August 6, at Boree-bunder, the wife of Alexander Brown Wiseman, Foreman, Carnac Iron Works, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH—July 29, at Dacca, the wife of W. Booth, of a daughter.
HOLLINGBERY—July 29, at Agra, the wife R. Hollingbery, Deputy Magistrate, of a son.
MACDONALD—July 21, at Bubnowlie, the wife of John Macdonald, of a daughter.
MACPHERSON—July 30, at 13, Russell-street, Calcutta, the wife of William Macpherson, Civil Service, of a son.
SIMPSON—July 28, at Mozufferpore, the wife of C. F. R. Simpson, of a daughter.
THOMAS—July 18, at Inseln, the wife of G. E. Thomas, of a son.
THOMPSON—July 29, at Murree, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, King's Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.
WIGHTMAN—August 1, at Cleveland Town, Bangalore, the wife of Captain J. Wightman, Ordnance Retired, of a son.

DEATH.

COOPER—July 30, at Kurnool, Amy, the dearly loved infant daughter of Thomas and Louie Cooper, aged 4 months and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1884.

THE announcement that a member of the Cabinet will be sent to Egypt "with extended powers" appears to be correct only if the qualifying phrase be omitted. Lord Northbrook proceeds to Egypt on a temporary mission only, and the object in view is to give that experienced financier an opportunity of examining on the spot into Egyptian finance. He will report to the British Government, which will then shape its measures for the extrication of Egypt from its financial difficulties. Sir Evelyn Baring will still continue to occupy his present position, so that the momentary presence of his relative Lord Northbrook at Cairo is not intended to affect the political situation there. The House of Commons has voted the credit of £300,000 for the rescue of Gordon, if an expedition be eventually considered necessary. As the vote was almost unanimous, it is evident that the Opposition acquiesced in the abandonment of the expedition on a grand scale, which was promised for the approaching cold weather, and would have been sent in the hot weather, if the impatient Quixotes of the Opposition had their way a few weeks ago. It is said that the Government has been actuated all through by the belief that Gordon could get away from Khartoum in safety, if he were so minded. It does not follow, however, that he could succeed in bringing away with him the Egyptian garrison, and the civil population dependent on it for protection. There is room to doubt whether any British expedition can be organised for £300,000 which will be sufficient to accomplish the deliverance not only of Gordon, but of all those who are in equal danger at Khartoum.

A WEEK or two ago, when commenting on the evidence of Mr. Rendel before the Railway Committee of the House of Commons, we took exception to his confidently expressed opinion that the narrow-gauge was not only cheaper to construct, but also cost less to work than the broad-gauge. We thought it a pity that, considering the weight which would naturally attach to his statements as coming from the Consulting Engineer for Indian State Railways, he allowed himself to be carried away so far by his enthusiasm as unintentionally to let it influence his figures and his facts. His arguments were principally based upon the comparative results of the working of the broad-gauge of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, and the metre-gauge line of the Rajputana State Railway for the year 1883. He pointed out that during that year the cost of carrying a passenger a mile on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway was 1·67 pies against 1·38 pies on the Rajputana Railway, and the cost of carrying a ton of goods a mile was 3·01 pies against 3·61 pies. He further stated that the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway had twice the traffic, and that its coal cost 30 per cent. less than the Rajputana's, and drew attention to the fact that while the Bombay and Baroda line is a dead flat one from end to end, the Rajputana line has to contend against heavy gradients. This, he maintained, was sufficient proof that the cost of working the broad-gauge line was greater than the cost of working the metre-gauge. But we think that on a closer inspection of these statements, viewed by the light of certain considerations which Mr. Rendel has lost sight of, they will be found to be misleading to a very great extent. First, as to his estimate of the average cost of carrying passengers and goods on both lines. Mr. Rendel, in arriving at it, has presumably considered the average cost of a goods and coaching train mile to be identical, with the result that while the cost of carrying passengers has been increased out of proportion, the carriage of goods appears to have been attended with much less cost than it should. But if the expenditure is estimated on the system of analysis laid down by the Simla Conference of 1880, which is the one now adopted by all Indian railways, the figures obtained go a long way towards disproving his views. Thus analysed, the cost of carrying a passenger a mile on the Rajputana Railway during the first half of 1883, was found to be 0·88 pies against 0·87 pies on the Baroda line, and in the second half ending December it was 1·22 pies against 1·26 pies. But this trifling advantage in favour of the Rajputana line in coaching traffic was more than balanced by the results of the goods traffic. For during corresponding periods the cost of carrying a ton of goods a mile on the metre-gauge Railway was 4·03 pies and 4·44 pies, as against 3·54 pies and 4·29 pies on the broad-gauge line. And the comparative value of this saving in cost will be fully appreciated when it is stated that when the proportion of the goods freight to the coaching freight on the Rajputana line is 100 to 10, on the Baroda line it is 100 to 12. And in fact from figures derived from the returns of actual expenditure on both lines, it is found that on the Baroda line the average cost for the whole year, taking into consideration both passenger and goods paying freight and including all charges, was 4·98 pies per ton per mile, and on the Rajputana line 5·26 pies per ton per mile, or nearly 6 per cent. more. But if the cost per gross ton mile, including dead weight, be calculated, the Rajputana Railway is found to have spent 12 per cent. more than the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the figures for the latter being 1·45 pies per ton mile against 1·62 for the former.

Though by the adoption of the recognised system of analysis we have shown the figures of the broad-gauge line to greater advantage than Mr. Rendel has done, there still remains the counteracting influence of the three facts to which he has drawn attention to be accounted for. These are the cheaper supply of coal, the advantage in gradients, and the larger extent of traffic on the Baroda line. We confess we do not see how the last fact at all affects our inferences as to the relative cost of working traffic on the respective lines. The Rajputana line has been open long enough to have, like the Baroda railway, an established traffic, which, as far as can be gathered, is proportionate to its carrying capacities ; and the mere fact of one line having more traffic in quantity ought not to put the other at a disadvantage. With a further increase of traffic on both lines a further proportionate saving may be expected equally in both cases. As regards the other disadvantages under which the Rajputana line admittedly labours, we have nothing to say ; but we would point out that while Mr. Rendel brings these facts prominently forward, he completely ignores circumstances which are comparatively favourable to his pet line. For there is no doubt that the cost of working these respective lines is materially affected by their comparative ages ; in the case of the older line a heavier rate of maintenance of the way and the repair of the rolling stock is necessary. At the end of 1883 the average age of the rails and the rolling stock on the Rajputana line was five-and-a-half years and in no case exceeded seven years, while on the Baroda line the average age of the rails and rolling stock, was 14·78 years, and 56 per cent. of them had been in wear for more than nineteen-and-a-half years. Thus it will be seen that owing to the comparative newness of its stock, the former line had to spend much less in repairs and renewals. We will now examine what this saving amounted to, and compare it with the estimated loss in the price of coals. During the first half of 1883 the Rajputana Railway expenditure for the maintenance of the stock amounted to 1·13 annas per train mile, and during the second half to 1·50 annas per train mile. The corresponding figures for the Baroda Railway were 4·27 annas and 5·91 annas. Now, as the average carrying capacity of the Rajputana trains may be fairly put down as one-half that of the Baroda trains, for the purpose of comparison the Rajputana rate must be doubled. According to this computation the advantage to the former during the first half may be put down at 2·01 annas and during the second half at 2·91 annas per train mile. But if the stock on the Rajputana Railway had been of the same age as that on the Baroda, leaving aside the consideration of the large amount of traffic on the latter line, the additional expenditure for repairs and renewals on the former would, by the same computation, have amounted to half that of the latter, and would have represented an additional expenditure of Rs. 3,43,055 or 2·69 of its gross revenue. To this must be added a further sum of Rs. 3,02,803, the estimated amount of the saving in maintenance of ways and works owing to the comparative newness of the line. This shows a saving of Rs. 6,45,858, and from this a deduction of Rs. 3,25,061 must be made to equalize the price of fuel with the Baroda Railway fuel. This gives the net addition of Rs. 3,20,797 to the cost of the working of the Rajputana Railway to allow of a fair comparison being made. As a set off against the heavier gradients on the Rajputana line, the additional weight of the Baroda trains may fairly be mentioned.

While on this subject we would draw attention to the advantage of a greater concentration of load which the increased carrying capacity of the broad-gauge line offers. This is indicated by the fact that on the Rajputana line the "locomotive running expenses," which include driving and fuelling, but not fuel, are 70 per cent. more, judged by the cost per thousand gross ton miles, than those of the Baroda Railway. This excess alone represented 2·02 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Rajputana line in 1883, while the quantity of coal used during that period was proportionately 45 per cent. greater. A similar disadvantage is to be noticed on the narrow-gauge line with respect to the train staff, which absorbed 1·25 per cent. of the gross earnings as against 0·53 on the broad-gauge Baroda line. From the consideration of these and other facts we are inclined to the belief that if the broad-gauge Baroda line were reduced to the metre-gauge and it were called upon to carry the same amount of traffic that it does now, the change would be attended with a much heavier expenditure. Similarly, if the trade on the Rajputana line were suddenly to assume the proportions of the Baroda Railway traffic, the expenditure would be quite as heavy as that of a broad-gauge line running through the same district. At the same time, it would still be at a disadvantage owing to its inability to receive help in times of need from the lines at each of its extremities. But if in view of the rapidly growing export traffic between Bombay and the North-West a through connection be made with the lines to the north and the south by substituting the broad-gauge for the narrow-gauge, the relief which such a change would give to the rolling stock of both lines would be full of economical results. Again, Mr. Rendel in his evidence does not seem to view the disadvantages of a break of gauge in their proper light. He says he does not see anything more in the break of gauge than the cost of transfer, and considers the whole to be a mere question of money, and a very small sum of money indeed. We cannot understand how a man of his experience can be so blinded by a strong bias as to ignore the various legitimate considerations which would naturally suggest themselves to anybody taking an unbiassed view of the matter. Leaving aside the serious inconvenience of delay in transport from the trader's point of view, there is the loss to the railway resulting from the delay to stock to be considered. For instance, the 30,642 wagons sent by the Baroda Railway during the year 1883, for loading or unloading, from the Ahmedabad station to the Sabarmati junction, a distance of less than four miles, were delayed on an average thirty-six hours each. Half of this time may fairly be reckoned to have been lost. Assigning to it a mileage value of five working miles per hour, and the average rate of working through the year, 36 pies per wagon per mile, the loss to the revenue would amount to Rs. 5,17,084. This shows that the work of loading and unloading consequent upon a break of gauge compels the maintenance of a larger rolling stock than would otherwise be necessary and the indirect cost of this must be added to the actual loss of revenue to the line concerned. Then there is the further drawback that an excess of stock on one gauge can never be employed to relieve the pressure on another. The sooner the Rajputana line is relaid on the standard gauge the better for all the interests concerned.

THE Bombay Government has issued a Resolution accepting the resignation of the honorary surgeons of the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital. The circumstances attending their resignation are not referred to, but it is requested that in future an attendance book shall be kept, in which the surgeons of the staff are to enter their names, and the hours at which they arrive and leave. Dr. Vandyke Carter is now in charge of the Goculdas Hospital, Dr. Hojel having reverted to his appointment at the Jamsetjee Hospital, consequent on the general shuffling of cards occasioned by the return of Dr. Cooke from England. The Government request the Surgeon-General to make whatever temporary arrangement Dr. Carter may prefer under the circumstances, and to report whether he desires that other honorary surgeons shall be appointed to fill the posts left vacant by the resignation of the late honorary surgeons. Mr. Roland Blaney has, we understand, withdrawn the letter which he addressed to the Corporation in regard to the recent controversy.

WE publish this morning a Resolution of the Government of Bombay based on a communication from the Government of India, respecting the forthcoming Bombay International Exhibition. The Government of India, it is satisfactory to find, will give to the Bombay Exhibition similar support to that accorded to the Exhibition recently held in Calcutta, and will ask the local Governments and the native Princes to co-operate in making it a success. The Viceroy in Council informs the Bombay Government that an Exhibition will be held in London in 1886, under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, and adds that it may be considered advisable that the Bombay Exhibition should not be held in the same year. It is stated that the exact time during which the London Exhibition is to be open is not yet announced. The Resolution of the Government of Bombay, in forwarding this communication to the President of the Bombay International Exhibition Committee, points out very appositely that the Bombay Exhibition has been postponed from the cold weather of 1885-86, in order to avoid any possible clashing with the London Exhibition. We showed yesterday that it would be out of the question to effect a further postponement, as it would be impossible to keep the large sums of money subscribed to the guarantee fund hypothecated for that purpose for an unduly protracted term. Besides, a London Exhibition in the summer of 1886 cannot clash to any serious extent, if at all, with an Exhibition held here in the cold weather of 1886-87, and still less can the Bombay Exhibition interfere with that which will have six months start of it in London.

THE BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE following Resolution of the Government of Bombay in regard to the proposed International Exhibition in Bombay has been issued :—

Bombay Castle, 2nd August, 1884.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Exhibitions), No. 757-Ex., dated 22nd July, 1884 :—

"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2289, dated the 3rd instant, bringing to notice a project for holding an International Exhibition at Bombay in the cold weather of either 1886-87 or 1887-88, and requesting that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council may be moved to give his approval to the project, and that the Chiefs of Native States other than those under the Government of Bombay may be invited to co-operate in the interests of the Exhibition.

"2. In reply, I am to state that His Excellency in Council will be glad to invite the co-operation of the Native States under the Government of India. It will bring the matter to their notice as soon as the date of the Exhibition is definitely fixed and the plans of the Government of Bombay with reference to it are fully matured. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will then be prepared to afford similar support to the Bombay Exhibition as was extended to the late Exhibition at Calcutta and local Governments and Administrations, as well as the Chiefs of the principal Native States in India, will, as on the occasion of the Calcutta Exhibition, be simultaneously addressed and asked to co-operate in contributing to the general success of the Exhibition.

"3. I am to add that the Government of India has now received information that an Indian and Colonial Exhibition will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1886 in London. His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has signified to His Royal Highness his intention that India should be adequately represented, and as it will doubtless be considered desirable that the Bombay Exhibition should not be held in the same year, I am to ask you to acquaint His Excellency with the circumstance. No official communication has been yet received as to the exact time during which the London Exhibition will be open."

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the President of the Bombay International Exhibition Committee for information.

2. The Governor in Council understands that the Committee have already determined to postpone the Bombay Exhibition from the cold weather of 1885-86 for the reason mentioned in the final paragraph of the letter.

J. MONTEATH,
Under-Secretary to Government.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 4.

WE have had torrents of rain here for the last fortnight, and great and small are grumbling, though it is doubtful whether you of gloomy Bombay will think we were much to be pitied, since our total rainfall only now reaches 17 inches. A little sunshine is certainly pleasant, but perhaps cool showers make dances and dinners more delightful, for they follow one upon the other thick and fast, leaving "home, sweet home" almost deserted. Our motto at present is "Variety's the very spice of life, That gives it all its flavour." There was a charming dance at the R. E. Mess-house, the first entertainment of the kind given there, and certainly a great success, and heartily welcomed by the votaries of Terpsichore. Whether additional balls during our short Poona season is matter for congratulation may well be disputed, and in these days of change and rapid advancement new and more highly artistic pastimes doubtless might be invented. It is curious to reflect that dancing, which takes such a prominent place in the Poona season and the season of all fashionable places, was once, like other arts, chiefly an art in the service of religion. In the Christian churches of Germany there was, in early times, an elevated portion separated from the other parts of the churches and called the chor, i. e., dance or dancing place, and in English choir. Upon this the priests danced every Sunday and festive day. Every church festival had its own peculiar dances ; and on the vigils the most zealous and virtuous Christians assembled, during the night, before the doors of churches, for singing and dancing. Now, strange to say, many Protestant churches absolutely prohibit their members from dancing. Grave and reverend seigniors, however, generally abstain from dancing from choice, and one can hardly fancy that, if ladies continue to become Bachelors of Arts by fifties, our new arrivals will care to pass from 9 p. m. to 4 a. m. in "twirling to a Saxon tune." But "some to business, some to pleasure take," and while pleasure is the order of the day it's hardly the time for prosing. Dances are, and will be till the end of September at any rate, if not till the end of the chapter. Names are disapproved of, so I'll set you a conundrum. Who is she ?

"Beautiful as sweet !
And young as beautiful ! and soft as young !
And gay as soft ! and innocent as gay !"

The belle of belles. You can't guess ? Well, I'll whisper her pretty name another time. She 's not a bride elect yet, though Hymen is abroad among us. Names again ? Ah ! you must wait for the official announcements, for social red-tape forbids their appearance in print just yet. Wait till after the ceremony ; and this is reasonable enough. The objection to names and comment can in no way be contested, so long as the fair are content with private life. As soon as she steps on the boards of the theatre, she must be prepared to listen to songs of admiration or to adverse criticism, even as an Irving or a Patti, and can only justly complain if the critic fail in faithful expression of the general opinion of society. This truism should be remembered by those who criticise the critics too severely. The amateur theatricals that are to come off early next week will be, I hope, beyond criticism, and so save us from scorching remarks. The names of the amateurs are in the cast, but I may offend by copying them.

The long-talked-of new Assembly-rooms are really to be called into existence. At a meeting of the Gymkhana last Thursday, the conditions of commencing the buildings on the Edwardes' Gardens site were fixed. There will be spacious accommodation for spectators and players at cricket, tennis, and badminton. The building will no doubt become a place of resort for Poona society, and the rooms will be available for various amusements. This will supply one of the few deficiencies of perfect Poona. There is no want of variety in the month's programme. Besides theatricals, there are the sky races on Tuesday and Thursday, the 5th and 7th. The weather looks promising, but the dates may have to be changed again, for our days are days of alternate smiles and tears. The Horticultural Show will be opened at the Badminton Shed on Tuesday, the 26th instant, by His Excellency the Governor. The name of Mr. S. Cooke as secretary guarantees its success. Prizes from 1 to 15 rupees will be given for the best roses, foliage, and flowering plants in pots, also for cut flowers arranged as bouquets or in vases.

Only by [illegible] and foliage plants in the Bund Gardens, the flower show will be lovely indeed, unless, however, some conjuration and mighty magic is exercised by the Superintendent of the Bund Gardens that ordinary flower fanciers know nothing of. Anyhow the Bund Gardens are a perennial flower show, and just now a cool and delightful resort. The rush of water over the bund is so great that it requires but little stretch of the imagination to close one's eyes and fancy oneself on a breezy deck steaming towards Old England. A glance at the red water, however, dispels the fancy, and the babbling water says, "I come from hills of laterite rock," and we conjure up the paths and views of gay Mahableshwar.

The long-continued wet weather has been very bad for poor Lawn-tennis, who was already in a decline, and likely to be succeeded by La Crosse or Croquet. It has been positively decided that lawn-tennis cannot be properly played in stays, and as ladies cannot be persuaded that a Venus de Medici-like waist is prettier than a wasp-like one, the fate of lawn-tennis seems certain. The milliners will perhaps prove equal to the occasion and design some "duck of a dress" in flannel or cloth, lovely yet loose, and give a fresh lease of life to the fondly cherished game.

The Art Exhibition will be opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 25th instant, and the Gunesh Khind afternoon concert comes off on the 30th in aid of St. Mary's Church Organ Fund. This concert, by the Governor's kind permission, is to take place at Government House. The Poona Races and Poona Horse Show take place next month, so there's no lack of attraction for poor Bombayites. The air is thick with rumours as to our coming Governor, but again I must set you a conundrum. Who is he ? Loved and longed for, and present here among us, and again—Who is he ? Dreaded and feared and some distance away, and may the seas ever roll between us.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AUGUST [illegible]

ON the 1st and 2nd instant a dramatic perfo[illegible] ance was given in the Regimental Theatre by [illegible] men of G-2 Royal Artillery stationed here. [illegible] piece chosen was C. H. Hazelwood's comed[illegible] three acts "Aurora Floyd," the title rôle [illegible] played by a lady well known in local society[illegible] kind permission of Colonel Stevens, the [illegible] band of the Rifle Brigade was in attendan[illegible] evening, and contributed in no small degre[illegible] the success of the entertainment. The [illegible] was the—

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Mr. Floyd	A rich retired Banker. Father of Aurora [illegible]
James Conyers	A Newmarket trainer. W[illegible]
John Mellish	The young Squire of Felden Park, married to Aurora
Talbot Bulstrode	His friend, and formerly a lover of Aurora.
Mat Harrison	A dog fancier and stealer
Steeve Hargrave	The Softy. Supposed to be a half-witted harmless rustic, but in reality, crafty, cunning, and revengeful.
Wm. Wilson	Footman to the Squire, and rather skilful in matters of the turf least in his [illegible] opinion
Aurora	The rich heiress of Banker, recently m[illegible] ried to John Mell[illegible] and the victim o[illegible] terrible secret.
Mrs. Powell	A Lady's Compan[illegible] such a nice woma[illegible]

It is needless here to recount [illegible] incidents with which the story [illegible] suffice it to say that its repres[illegible] present occasion was satisfactory [illegible] and that it reflected great credit [illegible] The chief characters were well [illegible] out, and the efforts of the perf[illegible] appreciated by the audience. [illegible] bodiment of the hapless hero[illegible] prey to the machinations of [illegible] Felden Park and his footm[illegible] minutest detail, and drew [illegible] from every part of the ho[illegible] more theatricals in preparat[illegible] the Dramatic Club, of which [illegible] is the honorary secretary.

Colonel Kettlewell, 20th [illegible] immediately on sixty days' [illegible] the regiment proceeding to [illegible] season.

There has been abund[illegible] Southern Mahratta Coun[illegible] splendid condition.

A FEARFU[illegible]

I AM gett[illegible] the serv[illegible]ow, and if anybody ever h[illegible] separate in my griffinhood, he will [illegible] have gone over to the great maj[illegible] muses me to recall the peculiar, I may almost [illegible]alted, pleasure with which I first [illegible]ame the possessor of a fearful vernacular exp[illegible] the long numerous months through which [illegible] myself, much as one who had discovered the philosopher's stone might be supposed to have gloried over his unique knowledge, in the comforting possession of this recondite verbal bombshell, and the grand climax when, after exhausting all simpler and "better understanded" vehicles of abuse, with glaring eye, clenched teeth, and a hissing whisper I used to emit my trumpcard, my concentrated essence of Hindu billingsgate !

Well, well ! those weren't the days of eager competition and eternal examination. One came out a fresh young English lad with scarcely less contempt for than ignorance of the Pandies' bat. For this was just after 1857, and there were bitterer feelings about then than, let us hope, there will ever be again in Hindostan. So, though the young subaltern of to-day—who knows everything, God bless me ! and to whom vernaculars are as open books, and simple keys to unlock the doors of Staff Corpsism and the treasures of rewards for Higher Standard, and so forth

TELEGRAMS.

THE AMIR'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

The Amir's reply is not yet to hand.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

Nothing can be said about the return to England of the Duke of Connaught, except that he does not go home in October. There is a high degree of probability that his Royal Highness may vacate his present command in the spring.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 6.

It is understood here that the hon. Mr. H. S. Thomas, who leaves Bombay to-day on leave, will resign his seat in the Viceroy's Council before the expiration of his two years term in November next, and that Mr. Garstin will succeed him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD NORTHBROOK'S MISSION TO EGYPT.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that the mission of Earl Northbrook to Egypt was only a temporary one, and therefore his lordship will continue to hold his post as the First Lord of the Admiralty. No final financial measures with regard to Egypt will be taken until the Earl has submitted his report to the British Government. Sir Evelyn Baring's position in Egypt, the Premier said, remains unaltered.

VOTE FOR THE GORDON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The House of Commons last night approved a vote of credit for £300,000 for the rescue of General Gordon, if it is found ultimately necessary. The vote was carried almost unanimously.

ANOTHER REGIMENT ORDERED TO EGYPT.

The 50th Regiment is under orders for Egypt.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince George of Wales has been created a Knight of the Garter.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, AUGUST 5.

Deaths from cholera are dwindling considerably in the infected towns in France.

ROME, AUGUST 5.

Cholera is spreading in several places in Italy.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

SUEZ, AUGUST 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived here from Colombo on the morning of the 3rd inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Bombay this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 6.

French mail-steamer Irrawaddy, from China, arrived.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		4⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		81½
4½ ,, ,,		85⅞
3 ,, Consols for account		100⅛
3½ ,, Sterling Loan		100⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes		107½
Bar Silver		50⅞
Chartered Bank Shares		£24
Do Mercantile ,,		£19 10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,		£52-10

Arrival—Pellican.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, August 5.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	79·7

TUESDAY, August 6.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	79·3
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	83·9
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	85·5
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	83·9

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 6.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Russia, perfect. *Via* Valentia, per cut *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Manilla land line interrupted.

Rangoon to Mandalay interrupted.

Russian land line to Shanghai interrupted.

THE Ravenna, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 29th July, arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, 6th instant.

A LONG and animated discussion ensued at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, on a report from the Municipal Commissioner that a suit has been filed by a contractor against the Municipality, claiming Rs. 7,189, in respect of a milch cattle stable which he had agreed to build. It appears from a memorandum prepared by the Controller of Municipal Accounts that the contractor having failed to prosecute the work to the satisfaction of the engineer, it was entrusted to another man, and that the default of the contractor had entailed pecuniary loss upon the Municipality. The question on which the Council joined issue was whether or not the plaint and exhibits should be looked into before authorizing the Commissioner to proceed with the suit. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Geary, and other members argued that the Council were not competent to decide a purely legal question, and that the only person who would derive any benefit from their discussion would be their opponent, who would thus be in a position to know the nature of their defence. On the other side, Mr. Sayani and Dr. Peterson urged the advisability of the Council first deciding whether it would be worth their while to defend the suit. There were three propositions before the meeting, but eventually Col. Merewether's motion that authority be given to the Commissioner to defend the suit, if he thought fit to do so, was carried. At the end of the debate, the Chairman (Sir Frank Souter) expressed his regret that an hour and a half should have been wasted in a fruitless discussion, and he referred to certain "amateur lawyers" in the Council whose obstructive tactics seriously delayed the transaction of business.

IT has been assumed that the confirmation of Mr. A. P. MacDonnell in the appointment of Revenue Secretary to the Bengal Government was practically a supersession of Mr. Macaulay: This is not correct, and the Allahabad paper explains how matters really stand. The appointment of Revenue Secretary having fallen vacant by Mr. Dampier's retirement and Mr. Reynolds' appointment to the Board, Mr. MacDonnell, who was officiating in it before, has now been confirmed. Mr. Peacock and Mr. Macaulay hold the appointments of Judicial and Financial Secretary respectively. These three appointments, though equal in position and responsibilities, carry with them unequal salaries; and advantage will be taken of the present occasion to endeavour to place the salaries on an equal footing, much in the same way as the recent equalisation of salaries has been carried out in the Secretariat under the Government of India.

ADDITIONS to the Gazetteer of the North-West Provinces are now following each other in rapid succession: Muttra, Agra, Benares, and Jaunpur have all been published recently. Much of the interest attaching to these volumes from a historical point of view has been, says the *Pioneer*, already anticipated by previous publications, and the statistical matter is of purely local interest. Even the history of Jaunpur, the capital of the Sharki dynasty of kings, is robbed of much of its interest by the piecemeal method of telling it which is inseparable from a series of Gazetteers. The editors of these useful works have done their best to condense, without rendering obscure, the history of any particular district, but as the boundaries of existing districts are in almost every case arbitrary and determined upon with regard to fiscal advantages, the history of individual districts overlaps; and the student had better turn to a comprehensive work than cram himself with isolated scraps of information derived from Gazetteers. Though outshone and outnumbered in objects of historical interest by Agra and Benares, Jaunpur is rich in antiquities, consisting principally of mosques and tombs dating from the foundation of the independent Mahomedan kingdom of which it was the capital. The Atala Musjid, the Jumma Musjid, and the Lal Darwaza Musjid are buildings of much grandeur and beauty of design, and are of interest to others than archæologists alone.

REFERRING to the dispute between the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta regarding the sanitation of the town, the *Statesman* says:—If anything were wanted to open the Lieutenant-Governor's eyes to the real feelings awakened in the city by his ill-advised letter, it is the fact that the whole body of Commissioners nominated by himself voted against him in the division. Of the forty-three Commissioners present, there were but three that voted against Mr. Gasper's amendment—Mr. Buckland, Mr. Larymore, and Mr. Atkinson, all three being officials. The very gentleman who seconded Mr. Buckland's resolution voted against it in the division.

A NOVEL application was made in the Calcutta Police Court the other day by the Rev. William Radcliffe, the river chaplain. From the statement made by the applicant, it appears that about three months ago he considered it his duty to make certain charges publicly in a concert against Mr. Lyness, who had lately been in temporary charge of the Seaman's Floating Church. The next morning he received a letter from that gentleman, asking him if it was true that he had made those statements. He replied at once in the affirmative, but no action was then taken against him for defamation. He had since had to repeat these charges privately to various ship's officers. A few days ago he received a letter from Messrs. Watkins and Co., solicitors, threatening criminal proceedings if he did not apologise and withdraw those statements within forty-eight hours. Those proceedings have not been taken, and he had reason to believe that Mr. Lyness was intentionally delaying the matter with a view that the ship's officers who were now prepared to support the charges he has made would leave the port, and he (the applicant) would thereby be deprived of their evidence. Mr. Radcliffe's object in applying to the court was to give notice that personal evidence which he now possessed, and upon which his defence partially rested, would not be forthcoming in a few weeks. His worship said that the applicant was placed in a difficult position, but he was sorry he could not help him.

AT the public meeting held at the Railway Theatre, Allahabad, on the 14th July, resolutions, it will be remembered, were passed regarding the question of European (or Eurasian) and native representation on the new Municipal Board that is shortly to come into existence. The subject having been laid before the Government, it is understood that a decision has been come to which ought to satisfy all parties. Including nominations there will be not less than ten Europeans or Eurasians to seventeen native members. While, therefore, the civil station (including the railway colony) will be adequately represented, the natives will preponderate in numbers. This seems to the local paper a very reasonable solution of what was unquestionably a difficult point, and "it ought to satisfy Allahabad that Sir Alfred Lyall has the interests of the capital of these Provinces thoroughly at heart."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEXANDER A. A. KINLOCH, writing from Dharmsala on the 29th ult. to the Allahabad paper, in regard to the accounts which have appeared of Mr. Graham's exploits in scaling the Himalayas, says:—

Setting aside the question as to the mere mechanical difficulties in the way of successful ascents of the nearly perpendicular and ice-clad slopes of the highest peaks, the rarefaction of the air at altitudes above 19,000 feet is an obstacle to ambitious climbers which cannot be ignored, although Mr. Graham makes light of it. There is no doubt that the inconvenience occasioned by rarefied air affects different people in different degrees, and that a person may become to a certain extent acclimatised; but it is absolutely certain that breathing does become more difficult, and any considerable exertion more trying, the higher one ascends. I do not know what is the highest point that has been reached and accurately measured by our survey officers, but I know that the late Mr. Johnson and Dr. Cayley both believed that they had reached nearly 23,000 feet, and both of them described their sensations as anything but agreeable. Both these travellers were accustomed to great elevations, and both were in possession of data by which they could estimate the heights to which they ascended with tolerable accuracy. I have lived for many weeks at elevations varying from 16,000 to 18,000 feet, and in pursuit of game I have often reached more than 19,000, and, on one occasion, certainly 20,000 feet. Although in the perfection of "condition," I found that any severe exertion, such as running and climbing, affected both heart and lungs, and rendered any such continuous exertion utterly impossible. The experience of several friends who have visited the regions to which I refer, exactly agrees with mine.

WRITING from Umballa, on the 1st instant, to the Lahore paper, a correspondent says:—"No doubt you will have learnt of the narrow escape many of us have had from being washed away by a tremendous torrent which swept through the Cantonment on Wednesday morning at about 2 o'clock. It began to rain, and continued to pour until about 10 a.m., having during that period registered about 14 inches. Heavy as the rain was, our dwellings were fairly waterproof, until the *bund* of the river gave way, and let in on the station a sea of water, travelling at the rate of twenty miles per hour, which cleared everything—saving actual pucca work—in its course. Such a sight the oldest inhabitant has never before witnessed. Compounds, gardens, and bazaars were submerged; dogs, goats, poultry, charpoys, planks, and in fact belongings of all kinds, were floating about. The damage done to the station is considerable; and as one moves about for information, the ear is greeted on every side by the question, 'Will Government compensate us?' Hundreds are rendered houseless, without the means of rebuilding. I really think that as householders of Umballa are taxed to keep the *bund* of the river in an absolutely safe condition, it would be well if Government sanctioned a special grant of money for distribution among the sufferers."

STOCK was taken of the valuables of the Dowager Queen of Burmah after her late disgrace. Some 150 lbs. of pure gold and a small basket-full of rubies and diamonds were found. But those who know the rapacious use she made of her influence over the late King for over twenty years, laugh at the smallness of such "savings," and many suspect that the largest portion has been secretly conveyed to the Kin Woon Mingyee, who is said to be disgusted with the present state of affairs and longing for a change.

STARTLING stories sometimes find their way from Mandalay. Take the following for instance, which is told by a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*:—"Astrologers' stories—fathered by no one—give out that some one born under the influence of the planet Mars (that is, born on a Tuesday) is now keeping the luck and prestige of King Thebaw down, and that as soon as that evil being has been removed (!) His Majesty's glory will shine, and surpass that of all former kings. The head Queen was born on a Tuesday, and the inference is obvious. The truth is she is very unpopular with all classes, who accuse her of being the sole cause of the misery so widely prevalent in Upper Burmah. Five hundred British soldiers could take possession of the country without losing a single man. Annexation would be the simplest, least expensive, most profitable, and safest of all solutions." The next step, probably, will be to deprive Her Majesty of her head.

GOVERNOR CLEVELAND, the nominee for President of the American Democrats, is in all respects a typical "Democrat." He was one of the nine children of a poor country clergyman, who were all, with only the training of common schools, put upon their own resources in their teens. Mr. Cleveland taught in a school for the blind; and, afterwards, while assisting in the care of a herd farm, studied law somewhat after the fashion of Abraham Lincoln, "the rail-splitter." He received news of his nomination while working in his shirt-sleeves at his gubernatorial desk.

MR. JUSTICE CHITTY gave judgment on July 15 in the case of Hamden *vs.* Wallis, which was an application on the part of the plaintiff, Hobart Pasha, that the defendant, Charles Woodward Wallis, barrister-at-law, might be ordered to pay in default £7,000. The defendant is the sole trustee of the marriage settlement of Hobart Pasha, and in that character has received moneys to the amount of £7,000, which he has not paid over. An order for the attachment of the defendant has already been made, but he has intimated his intention of keeping out of the way. Consequently he did not appear to the present application. Mr. Justice Chitty, who characterised the conduct of Mr. Wallis as being the most disgraceful that had come before him, made the order as asked.

THE American papers are much exercised as to the owner of a certain "Lorna colt"—a racehorse. It would seem that it is entered for its engagements "as owned by Lord Abercrombie." The newspapers point out that the only Lord Abercrombie in the Peerage of the United Kingdom is Baron Abercrombie, aged 46, and that the owner of the Lorna colt, who is also, it appears, offering a reward of five dollars for any one who will return him a cane that he has lost, is a gentleman apparently not over thirty-six years of age. The matter is rendered even still more inexplicable by Lord Mandeville—or some one who takes the name of Lord Mandeville—publishing a letter in which he says:—"I beg to state that the gentleman alluded to is Lord Abercrombie; that he was my schoolfellow at Eton, and that I have been acquainted from boyhood with him and his family." Now, Lord Mandeville is only thirty-one years old.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been ascertained from England that the regimental colours of battalions of British Infantry whose facings have been altered, will not be changed until worn out, and the Commander-in Chief in India has notified that the same rule will apply to regiments of Native Infantry.

MAJOR-GENERAL JULIUS GEORGE MEDLEY has been permitted to retire from the service on a pension and extra annuity, with effect from the 20th July, 1884.

IT has been notified that pensions to widows, and good-service pensions, cannot be issued to agents, except on the production of a power-of-attorney.

LIEUTENANTS W. H. ALLEN and W. E. Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, C. J. McArthur, King's Own Borderers, and P. R. Mockler, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, have qualified for employment in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department.

SURGEON-MAJOR G. HUTCHESON, M.D., has been appointed to the medical charge of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Surgeon-Major R. Mantell, retired.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the issue, in pamphlet form, from the office of the Quartermaster-General in India, of the rules relating to measures to be adopted on the outbreak of cholera or small-pox.

IT is notified that Captains Harrison, Liverpool Regiment, and Williamson, Northumberland Fusiliers, have qualified for promotion to the rank of Major.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. R. MATHEWS, Deputy Judge Advocate, has been transferred from the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle to the Sirhind and Lahore Circle; and Captain W. B. Wilson, 12th Bengal Cavalry, has, with the sanction of Government, been appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate of the Presidency and Eastern Frontier Circle, until the return from furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Tytler.

CAPTAIN W. B. BUTLER, South Yorkshire Regiment, has proceeded to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment, into which he has been lately promoted.

CAPTAIN W. H. F. MCMULLEN, Deputy Judge Advocate, has been posted permanently to the Oudh, Allahabad, and Saugor Circle.

THE Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted two months' leave, Major Browne to command in his absence. The officers of this corps have decided to raise a native band of musicians, following the rules of the Bombay Corps, which will be available to play three nights a week to the public at the Eden Gardens.

THE *Madras Times*, writing on the subject of the reported abandonment of the project for removing the Military Accounts Offices to Bangalore, says:—"We hear that Captain Hamilton, R. E., Executive Engineer, Madras D. P. W., personally conveyed to H. E. the Governor on Saturday, the 26th ultimo, the revised estimate for requisite alterations to buildings in the Bangalore Fort, intended for the location of the Military Accounts Offices from Madras. It will be remembered that the original estimate was Rs. 6,000. It rose to Rs. 9,000, then to Rs. 12,000, and now very nearly reaches the decent figure of Rs. 20,000."

BETWEEN this and New Year's Day, 1885, the commands of the following regiments and battalions will become vacant by officers completing their tenure:—1st Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, now at Aldershot, on the 25th August—Colonel G. Gildea; 2nd Battalion the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, late 97th, on 9th September—Colonel C. H. Browne, now in Ireland; 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, late 83rd, now at Dover, on the 5th October—Colonel E. Meurant; 1st Battalion the Bedfordshire Regiment, late 16th, now at Shorncliffe, on the 10th October—Colonel C. Horne; 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry, late 68th, now at Allahabad, on the 29th October—Colonel A. H. Tucker; 3rd King's Own Hussars, now at Hounslow, on the 4th November—Colonel A. H. Vincent; 2nd Battalion The Cameronian Scottish Rifles, now at Cawnpore, on the 15th December—Colonel R. Rogers, V. C.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

AT a European District Court-Martial held at Kirkee on the 1st August, Private Richard Crossely, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges. Firstly—Losing by neglect his clothing and regimental necessaries, in that at Kirkee on the 17th July he was deficient of the following articles of his clothing and regimental necessaries, viz.:—1 cloth tunic, 1 tin of blacking, 1 pair of braces, 1 brass brush, 1 flannel belt, 1 flannel shirt, 1 sight protector, which it was his duty to have. Secondly.—Disobeying a lawful command given by his superior officer, in that at Kirkee, on the 22nd July, when ordered by Lance Corporal E. McConnell, to "double" he did not do so, but replied, "I will not," and began to laugh. The Court found that the prisoner was guilty of the first charge, and guilty of the second charge with exception of the words "and began to laugh." The Court sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days, and further to be put under stoppages of pay until he has made good the value of the articles lost.—At a European District Court-Martial held at Kirkee on the 1st of August, Private George Et tridge, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charges:—Firstly.—Failing to appear at the place of parade appointed by his commanding officer, in that at Kirkee on the 18th July he was absent from gun-mounting parade at 6-30 a.m. Secondly.—Stealing goods the property of a comrade, in that at Kirkee on or about the 17th of July he stole 3 grey flannel shirts, value Rs. 7-14-3 or thereabouts, the property of Lance Sergeant Wade, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment. Thirdly.—Losing by neglect his regimental necessaries, in that at Kirkee, on the 19th July, he was deficient of the following articles of his regimental necessaries, viz.:—1 grey flannel shirt, which it was his duty to have. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for six calendar months, and furthermore be put under stoppages.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously regtd..	39	51	45	29	43	10	42	90
Aug. 5, Tuesday ..	0	06	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 6, Wednesday ..	..	..	0	00	0	00	0	4
Total	39	57	45	29	43	10	42	94
Corresponding date last year	54	18	57	27	54	65	60	83

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE are indebted to the agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 1st August:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	48	45	Nassick	16	34
Sohagpur	22	42	Deolali	17	6
Rawere	18	24	Ghoti	59	14
Nimbora	21	50	Nargaon	13	46
Bhadli	15	30	Warrungaon	15	75
Jalgaon	13	69	Mohol	3	6
Siroli	13	92	Madha	4	98
Maheji	13	0	Barsi Road	2	93
Pachora	10	39	Jehur	8	80
Kasgaon	17	75	Pomalwari	6	53
Naidongri	11	10	Deksal	2	89
Chalisgaon	18	65	Lanouli	35	24
Nandgaon	8	20	Dhond	6	73
Kherwadi	12	64	Talegaon	27	20

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th August, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·683
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	844
Extent of cloudy sky (all whole sky clouded—8..	4·6
maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·9
minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·8
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	348
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total fall during the month	9·42
,, ,, year	39·57
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 6th	0·06

* From midnight to midnight.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE following is a complete copy of the new warrant for the Subordinate Medical Department:—

ORGANIZATION OF THE APOTHECARY CLASS OF THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, INDIA.

With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize certain modifications in the organization of the apothecary class of the Subordinate Medical Department, and to lay down the following in supersession of previous orders on the subject, with effect from the 12th June, 1884.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

1. Members of the "Apothecary Class" will be employed in hospitals of British troops and in military and civil appointments, those in civil employment being available for military duties in time of war or other urgent necessity?

2. The ranks will be—

1st Class Warrant Officers.

Senior Apothecary ..... { 1st Grade. / 2nd Grade.

2nd Class Warrant Officers.

Apothecary ..... { 1st Grade. / 2nd Grade.

Assistant Apothecary ..... { 1st Grade. / 2nd Grade.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary.

3. The relative rank will be:—

Senior Apothecary after three years' service in the 1st Grade as Deputy Commissary, with the advantages attaching to the honorary rank of Captain.

Senior Apothecary under three years' service in the 1st Grade as Assistant Commissary, with the advantages attaching to the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Senior Apothecary, 2nd Grade, as Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the advantages attaching to the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Apothecary as Conductor.

Assistant Apothecary as Sub-Conductor.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary, as Sub-Conductor, but junior of that rank.

4. Warrant medical officers in civil employment who now hold honorary commissions as Surgeons and Surgeons-Major will be in excess of the establishment, and will be placed on a separate list. Warrant medical officers in military employment who now hold these honorary commissions will be absorbed into the rank of Senior Apothecary as vacancies occur, retaining their commissions. No further promotions will be made to the rank of Honorary Surgeon.

5. The effective strength will be fixed by the Government of India, and will comprise the number required—

(*a*) For military duties, Medical Store Depôts, Indian Marine, and Telegraph Departments.

(*b*) A reserve of 15 per cent. on each rank for temporary duties and for absentees on leave.

(*c*) A war reserve of 20 per cent. on (*a*) to be ordinarily kept in civil employment, in the proportion of three-fourths of this reserve, as Senior Apothecaries and Apothecaries.

6. The authorized establishment of Senior Apothecaries will be in the proportion of 25 per cent. (12½ per cent. in each grade) on the total strength of Apothecaries, maintained for military and civil duties.

7. Warrant medical officers under three years' service will not be permitted to resign the service, except on refunding the aggregate amount of salary received up to date, in addition to that received during college training.

II.—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

8. The monthly rates of military pay will be:—

		Rs.
Senior Apothecary	1st Grade	400
	2nd Grade	300
Apothecary	1st Grade	200
	2nd Grade	150
Assistant Apothecary	1st Grade	110
	2nd Grade	85
Sub-Assistant Apothecary		50

9. A staff allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem will be granted to the warrant medical officer in subordinate charge of a hospital, dispensary, rest camp or depôt, medical store depôt, survey party, or any other establishment having a separate dispensary, as well as to those attached to Army Headquarters and to the Superintendent of the "Military Pupil Class." The staff allowance for warrant medical officers in subordinate charge of a station hospital of British troops will be—

100 beds and under	Rs. 30 per mensem.
101 to 150 beds	,, 45 ,,
Over 150 beds	,, 60 ,,

During illness or leave not exceeding 30 days the staff allowance will not be forfeited.

10. In addition to the above, a field allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem will be granted to all warrant medical officers while travelling on duty, on field service, in camps of exercise, and during the period they may be in camp on account of sickness amongst the troops.

11. While on field service, warrant medical officers will be granted horse allowance of Rs. 12 per mensem.

12. Any local and extra allowances will continue to be granted under existing regulations.

13. Warrant medical officers in military and in staff employment will be supplied with free quarters and furniture, or with camp equipage (and carriage and tent lascars for the same) while in camp, on the march, or on field service.

14. When not provided with quarters or camp equipage, compensation will be granted at the following monthly rates, with an addition of 50 per cent., when serving in a Presidency Town:—

	Rs.
Senior Apothecary	50
Apothecary	30
Assistant Apothecary	20
Sub-Assistant Apothecary	12

15. Compensation for inferior quarters will be granted under the rules in force.

16. Sub-Assistant Apothecaries will receive a ration allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem, or when necessary (as on field service, on boardship, &c.) will be provided with rations in lieu, together with bedding and uniform clothing as at present. The ration allowance is not forfeited while on leave.

17. While on general or sick leave in India, warrant medical officers will forfeit one-fourth of their salary. In calculating the proportion of salary to be allowed, the value of quarters as in paragraph 14 will be included. For instance, a first grade Apothecary would draw three-fourths of Rs. 230.

18. A warrant medical officer holding temporary medical charge of a native regiment or of a detachment of British or native troops constituting the ordinary charge of a commissioned medical officer will be granted a medical charge allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, in addition to the pay of his grade, and the staff and field allowances to which he may be entitled.

19. The ordinary medical charge of British troops will not be less than 50 men, and of native troops not less than the authorized strength of a wing of cavalry or infantry.

20. The rates of English furlough pay will be as follows:—

		Per annum. £
Senior Apothecary	1st Grade	150
	2nd Grade	100
Apothecary	1st Grade	80
	2nd Grade	60
Assistant Apothecary, both grades		40
Sub-Assistant Apothecary		30

21. Warrant medical officers in independent medical charge of civil stations will receive pay at the following monthly rates:—

	Rs.
Under 5 years in charge	350
From 5 and under 10 years	450
From 10 and under 15 years	550
Over 15 years	700

Length of service to reckon from date of entry on the pay of such appointment.

III.—EXAMINATIONS.

22. Before he can be advanced or promoted to a superior grade or rank, an Assistant Apothecary will be required to pass an examination, for which he may present himself after a service of four years in each grade.

23. Examinations will be held in April and October of each year.

24. The examination will be conducted by set questions, and the arrangements will be carried out by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay.

IV.—PROMOTIONS.

25. Subject to the above conditions, as to examinations, promotions from the rank of Sub-Assistant Apothecary to that of Assistant Apothecary, and from the rank of Assistant Apothecary to that of Apothecary will be by seniority, provided the warrant medical officer is reported on as well conducted, and in every way efficient.

26. Second-grade Assistant Apothecaries will be advanced to the 1st grade of their rank, after completing a service (excluding acting service) of five years in the lower grade provided, they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

27. Second-grade Apothecaries will be advanced to the 1st grade of their rank, after completing five years (excluding acting service) in the lower grade.

28. The promotion of Apothecaries to Second-grade Senior Apothecary, and of Second-grade Senior Apothecaries to First-grade Senior Apothecary, will be made by selecting for ability and merit, and this selection will depend on the official reports of their conduct and qualifications. Apothecaries in military and civil employment are alike eligible for promotion to the rank of Senior Apothecary.

29. Sub-Assistant Apothecaries, when placed in subordinate medical charge of a detachment of troops, or of a hospital or rest-camp, will receive the pay and allowances of an Assistant Apothecary, 2nd grade.

V.—PENSIONS.

30. Warrant medical officers are entitled to the pension of their rank and grade, after a service of twenty-five years, reckoning from date of appointment to the rank of Sub-Assistant Apothecary, according to the following rates:—

		In India per mensem. Rs.	In England or in the Colonies per annum. £
Senior Apothecary	After three years' service in the 1st grade	200	200
	Under three years' service in the 1st grade	175	175
	2nd grade	150	150
Apothecary	First grade	100	100
	Second grade	85	85
Assistant Apothecary	First grade	60	60
	Second grade	40	40

NOTE.—Warrant medical officers who now hold honorary commissions as Surgeons and Surgeons-Major will receive on retirement, or on being invalided, the higher rate of pension admissible to a Senior Apothecary of the first grade.

31. The Senior Apothecary, or First-grade Assistant Apothecary, wishing to retire after twenty-one years' service, will receive a pension of £54 per annum in England or in the Colonies, or Rs. 50 per mensem if in India.

32. After a service of fifteen years a warrant medical officer declared by a medical board to be unit for further effective duty, on account of sickness, or other disability contracted in and caused by the service, is entitled to the pension of his rank and grade.

33. A warrant medical officer of under fifteen years' service, if invalided in consequence of wounds or injuries received or of diseases contracted in and caused by the service, will have his claim to pension specially considered.

34. A warrant medical officer whose disqualification for further service is occasioned by intemperate or irregular habits will, if he has served for fifteen years, be restricted to the following rate of pension:—

		In India per mensem Rs.	In England or in the Colonies per annum. £
Senior Apothecary	1st Grade	105	105
	2nd Grade	90	90
Apothecary	1st Grade	60	60
	2nd Grade	51	51
Assistant Apothecary	1st Grade	36	36
	2nd Grade	24	24

If he has served less than fifteen years, his case will be specially considered.

35. The rule which requires a warrant medical officer to serve three years in his grade, to entitle him to the pension of that grade is abrogated.

36. A warrant medical officer cannot claim more than the pension of his rank on account of any service in civil employment; and the pension will be chargeable to that department (military or civil) in which he has spent the greater part of his service.

37. Retirement will be compulsory at the age of fifty-five years, and all warrant medical officers of that age now in the service, as well as those who may attain that age within one year, will be required to retire at the expiration of one year from the date of this order.

38. Wound pensions to the widows of warrant medical officers, scale of quarters, and camp equipage, donation batta, remittances, compensation for loss of military equipment, baggage, &c., prize money, advances of pay, passages and scale of servants on board ship, will be the same as for combatant warrant officers, according to relative rank, under the rules in force.

VI.—RECRUITING AND TRAINING.

39. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between sixteen and nineteen years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for the military service, and of good character.

40. A public competition will be held once a year for the admission of candidates according to a common standard.

41. Successful candidates will be designated "Military Pupils," and will be sent direct to a Medical College. They will not be attested or gazetted.

42. They will undergo a collegiate training for three years, after which period, if reported qualified, they will be gazetted into the service, as Sub-Assistant Apothecaries, and transferred to military hospitals for duty.

43. Military pupils will receive the following monthly rates of pay:—

	Rs.
1st year	20
2nd year	,, 25
3rd year	,, 30

with rations, quarters, bedding, clothing, and books and appliances for study.

44. In the event of a military pupil failing to pass the periodical college examinations, or misconducting himself, he may be summarily removed by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, and all certificates to which he would be otherwise entitled withheld.

45. A military pupil desirous of relinquishing his studies can only do so with the sanction of the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, and on refunding the whole amount of pay received by him.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

For the greater part of yesterday the weather was brilliant enough in itself to justify Hindoos in the belief they celebrated that the back of the monsoon is broken, and that the voice of the frog will for a season soon be no more heard in the land. Familiar as the features of the festival may be, it remains a wonderful sight. Nor has it an interest for Western eyes alone. The utter abandonment of the people to the infection of the holiday spirit animating their Hindoo neighbours gives the day a touch of the cosmopolitan. Surely nothing could throw into greater prominence the wonderful variety of the population of Bombay than an event that draws them from the nooks and corners in which they live, and causes them to jostle one another in thousands, as was the case yesterday. Compared with the dense masses on and around the Maidan, the Hindoos who assembled here and there along the seashore were but as a handful. Indeed, it strikes the uninitiated that the ritual by which the Hindoo marks his great day with a cocoanut is only a trifling interlude *pour passer le temps*, and that after all the fair's the thing. To be sure, the fact that in the great *tamasha* all may share may tend to dwarf the outward importance of the preliminary observances, which are confined to one section. But after all the holiday is one that matches in general participation the feast of St. Lubbock, which this year precedes it by a couple of days, when all urban England babbles of green fields, or flees "where the broad ocean leans against the land."

A quietude strangely foreign to the bustling streets of Bombay reigned throughout the morning, and served to emphasise the liveliness that came with the arrival of the afternoon, gradually growing in intensity, until suddenly checked at its height by the rain falling heavily just before twilight. A singular influx of beggars on the Kennedy Sea Face heralded the commencement of the proceedings. The whole country seemed to have yielded up its mendicants. Hither came the halt, the lame, and the blind, the last not in twos and threes, but in groups of six and seven, each of which was equipped with a guide and brought their musical instruments with them. From this beggar's army might have been selected specimens of bodily distortion in sufficient number and variety to have fully equipped a hospital museum with examples running the whole range of human deformity. Others there were who assumed a cripple's character without such sad reason. One of these gentlemen, outside the Church Gate station, carefully spread his mat in a most eligible situation, and falling upon his back with closed eyes, inflated his stomach into a tom-tom, which he beat furiously with both hands, trusting to the vigilance of his little daughter to secure

total of the score was only 62. It was now about 5 o'clock, so the Volunteers were soon placed on the field, Harrington and Cruickshank bowling to the batting of Wilkins and Mactier. The latter was soon disposed of, Russell taking his place. Wilkins and Russell then kept the ball in good play, and increased the score gradually. When it had reached 31, Wyer bowled Russell clean. Penny followed next, but got out soon, after making a few runs. Pogson was the next man, but was stumped before he had been in long. Wilkins was next put out, though not before he had made 21. Nicholson and Piers were the next men in, and between them they ran the score up very quickly. At one time they would begin hard striking, and when the fielders accordingly kept out far they would take the advantage and strike slow. By these means they obtained many runs, and their play might be described as "tip and run." The fielders had a good deal of running about, and it was observable that their ardour had greatly abated and their fielding was a little bit slack. Piers and Nicholson had brought up the score to 90, and would have continued to play and score had not time been called, at 6-15 p.m., when play was discontinued.

The following are the full scores :—

GYKHANA.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Mr. Penny, c Wyer, b Cruickshank	0	c Stewart b Cruickshank . 3
Mr. Wilkins, c Wyer, b Cruickshank	11	Run out 21
Mr. Bremner b Wyer	24	c Wyer b Cruickshank . 1
Mr. Mactier, b Wyer	12	c Substitute, b Harrington .. 0
Capt. Pogson, b Blackwell	18	Run out 2
Capt. Challenor, b Cruickshank	11	
Mr. Radcliffe, c & b Harrington ..	6	
Mr. Home, b Cruickshank	0	
Mr. Piers, c Substitute, b Blackwell	0	not out 15
Major Rowlandson, c Harrington, b Cruickshank	3	
Mr. Nicholson, c Wyer, b Cruickshank	1	not out 23
Mr. Russell, not out	2	b Wyer 16
Extras	4	Extras 3
	92	89

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Cruickshank	120	41	7	6	80	37	3	2
Butler	50	17	3	2	..	..	..	..
Wyer	50	17	3	2	40	30	..	1
Blackwell	40	12	1	1	..	..	..	..
Harrington	5	3	..	..	30	22	..	1

VOLUNTEERS.

	1st Innings.
Major Wyer, c Home, b Wilkins	18
Vol. Blackwell, c Radcliff, b Wilkins	4
Vol. Harrington, c Nicholson, b Wilkins	5
Vol. Fordo, c Nicholson, b Wilkins	1
Corpl. Young, c Mactier, b Russell	17
Vol. Cruickshank, b Mactier	3
Vol. Millward, b Russell	3
Lieut. Stewart, b Russell	0
Vol. Dunk, c Penny, b Russell	1
Vol. Pitcher, run out	2
Vol. Butler, c Russell, b Mactier	3
Bomb. Oxlade, not out	2
Extras	2
Total	61

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Wilkins	55	23	4	4	0
Challenor	35	17	2	0	2
Russell	50	13	6	4	0
Mactier	30	6	2	2	0

BENGAL.

HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.—The mortuary return of the Health Officer for the week ending Saturday, July 26, 1884, was as follows :—Non-Asiatic males, 2, female 1; mixed races, males, 8, females, 3; Hindoos, males, 81, females, 74; Mahomedans, males, 33, females, 21; other classes, males, 2, female, 0. The total deaths of all ages were 225, being 126 males and 99 females, showing a death ratio of 22·7 amongst the former, and 35·7 amongst the latter, and both together 27·1.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE Committee appointed to inquire into the Transport and Commissariat arrangements in the recent Egyptian campaign reassembled on the 3rd ult.; the Surveyor-General of the Ordnance in the chair.

The Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport was further examined. He stated that for ordinary use in garrison at home hay was treated as old hay after October, but for compressing hay would not be considered old until the year following. The Liverpool contract did not provide for the hay being old, but it was well understood that new hay was not received, and the General had instructions that the hay was to be prime old upland meadow hay. If, with their present experience, they had to send out flour again for a war, the first supply would be in tinlined cases, or be kiln dried though previous experience did not show this to be essential. The military authorities were now considering what ration could best be carried by the troops. There was no difficulty in supplying any ration. The difficulty was for the soldier to carry it. The quantity and description of transport for the war was settled by the Secretary of State. He had councils at such times, at which the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Surveyor-General and other chiefs of the office were present. All important questions were settled there. In this case there was a joint report made by the Commissary General and the Director of Supplies on the basis that the railway and canal would be utilized. This report related to the number of animals registered on the basis given. The system of purchasing supplies by the War Office was based on the recommendations of a Parliamentary Committee. The question had frequently been inquired into, and the present system was the outcome of that report. The existing system of purchasing transport animals was the best. The inspecting officer was selected by the Adjutant-General, and had a veterinary surgeon to advise. The military officer must be supreme in case of dispute. The intention was that the Smyrna and Beyrout mules and their drivers should be sent to Cyprus to be organized. This intention was frustrated by the action of the Turkish Government. The Supply and Transport Department was in no way responsible for this. It was decided to buy saddles with the mules, to insure that on arrival they could be worked, if the English saddles did not fit, or had not arrived. The complaint of the Commissary-General that a larger proportion of medical supplies should have been sent out, appeared to be unfounded. There was really very much more than was required. The evidence of the Commissary-General and the veterinary surgeon as to oats was clearly erroneous. They much understated its quality. It was at first only intended to send a small supply of flour—more was subsequently sent on the demand of the General. The Commissary-General never inspected the flour, which had been lying ten days in the hold of a ship in the harbour at Alexandria, before sending it on. This was a grave derilection of duty. If it had been examined other flour could have been obtained. Commissary-General Watt was in no way responsible for sending American flour—he only selected samples when it had been settled that American flour should be sent. The statement of Commissary-General Saunder, that brick bats, haybands, and rubbish were found in hundreds of bales of hay, had never been confirmed. There were no reports such as he stated he made, either here or in Cairo. It could only be assumed that he was hoaxed, or that he was labouring under some delusion. No evidence had been given to bear out his statement. Whether the Liverpool hay had been procured by the Commissary General or the Director of Supplies, the mode of purchase would have been the same, and the inspection could only have been carried out in the same way by the General Commanding in the North. The result would probably have been the same. The War Department was not satisfied with the present system, and had created an establishment of its own at Woolwich, which it was hoped would make it nearly independent of contractors. There was absolutely no failure in supply of fuel for troops. There was an ample depôt at Cyprus, besides what was procured at Alexandria. Considering that the expedition was only ordered on the 21st July, that the reserves had to be called out, ships for troops taken up and fitted, supplies including bulky railway plant, purchased and shipped, transport animals collected from remote countries beyond the control of the Government, and that the expedition landed three thousand miles from England within one month of the day it was ordered; that it advanced the very day it landed, fought several battles, occupied Cairo, and finished the campaign one day before that contemplated, it must be admitted that, judging by results, the expedition was a success. In such an operation, conducted under such pressure, some detvils must miscarry. Whether those that miscarried on this occasion were of a character or extent to bring discredit on the service, would be for the committee to determine. He considered that a comparison with the inquiries into the Crimean and Abyssinian wars would show that very satisfactory progress had been made in the Supply and Transport Services.

The Committee again adjourned.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the transport and commissariat arrangements in the recent Egyptian campaign re-assembled on Monday, Colonel Stanley in the chair.

Deputy Commissary-General Blunt was re-examined, and gave details as to the receipt and inspection of West of England hay. He did not know who examined the hay he bought from Mr. Underwood about the 24th of July. He did not consider it was necessary to examine supplies obtained through the Admiralty or examined by the Medical Department. He could not suggest any extra examination as necessary for tinned meat. He could not name the ship he previously referred to as containing only flour. He could not state any occasion when a supply ship was used as a store ship. At Suakin stores were not always landed. His drawing cubipment for the Army service Corps was not his duty, and pressed him much in his supply duty. The whole trade of London was carried on by brokers, and the custom was for purchasers to see samples only, the broker passing the bulk supplies. On June 30 they had in store groceries for 32,000 men for 27 days.

The Director of Contracts was examined, and stated that he had had very great experience in the purchase of hay. He purchased for the Navy as well as for the Army. Pressing hay, if properly done, did not alter the quality and improved its keeping qualities. The cost of hay for pressing was about 10 per cent. more than ordinary ration hay, as the trusses had to be picked. He considered that the inspection at Woolwich was too severe. The first contract at Woolwich was for £6 19s. 6d. per ton. It then went up to £8 10s. One of the large hay dealers Mr. Bennett, when asked if he would take a contract for Woolwich, stated he would not do so if there were power to reject his hay and purchase in the market at his expense. His price was £7 15s. At the same time the commissariat officer at Woolwich purchased hay at £8 10s. This would indicate that a syndicate was operating at Woolwich. This conveyed no imputation on the commissariat officer. Hay was then purchased in the West of England at £5 5s. a ton. This was all old hay. It had been traced direct from the growers to the Dockyard, Woolwich. This hay was condemned at Woolwich and sold. The contractor who supplied the hay had been known to the War Office since 1877. The contractor was aware that old hay was required, and it had not been alleged that new hay was ever received. There was no new hay in the market at the time. He never heard that the hay was bad until long after it was pressed. He did not consider it necessary to have a contract with a broker, his integrity being relied on. It was different in commissariat purchases; there you must have a contract as a safeguard against the contractor. Steps had not yet been taken against the Liverpool contractor. The proceedings of this Committee had suspended action in the matter. The brokers' commission varied; they did not receive a commission from the seller in the case of flour. The custom varied in different trades. The brokers did some times import the supply they dealt in. The brokers they employed assured him they did not import the supplies they furnished. The Director of Contracts was entirely responsible that contracts were properly drawn. All appeals from contractors would go to the Secretary of State for War through the Director of Contracts. The meat contract for the Army in Egypt was practically not cancelled, though the General recommended it after arrival in Cairo. It ran on until the end of three months. The mules purchased in Spain by Messrs. Hope and Harrington, on commission of 3 per cent., came over in their cattle ships. They cost about £40.

PRINCE KRAPOTKINE.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to the *Times* the following extract from a letter lately received from Prince Krapotkine :—"I have not written to you all this time, because I was compelled to write for the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' with which I was in arrear on account of my illness; and I did not answer your question about my setting free because I know nothing about it. You know my opinion as well as I submit to the force that rules, instead of right, and nothing more. I did not try to escape when I saw the arrests of my co-religionist, but remained quietly at Thonon. It is not my habit to avoid any responsibilities that may devolve upon me. When brought before the Court I did not defend myself—merely spoke out my opinions. When pressed to appeal I frankly refused, saying that I would never ask Justice from any Court whatever. So also I shall never attempt to bring those who govern us to more reasonable opinions. I know nothing about my liberation beyond what is said in the newspapers, which my wife may read here. And these say that the commission of inquiry which was to set me free, M. Jules Ferry personally opposed it. My own opinion is that so long as M. Ferry governs France, and the reports of his secret police are considered the best sources of information, we have merely to stay quietly at Clairvaux and do our best not to die of anemia and scurvy. My health is slowly improving; the acute phase of scurvy is passing away and I feel my strength gradually returning. Accustomed in former times to work 10 and 12 hours a day I now esteem myself happy when I can write throughout a week two hours a day. If I do more my gums begin to bleed again; they swell and a fluxion of all the tissues in the mouth sets in. These continue as well as the anemia, but neither *periostite* and the doctor fears (I may have) *osteo-periostite*. At any rate, my teeth are all dropping out. Last week I pushed out with my tongue a great canine tooth, quite sound, and the doctor says I shall lose in the same way those I have lodged and also quite sound. However, autumn being near my health may improve, and if no complications come it may continue so until towards the end of winter, when the scurvy will set in again worse than ever. But all this is a bagatelle. We are so happy, my wife and myself, that we can work together for several hours per day, that we think and speak more about our literary undertakings than about other things."

MOODY AND SANKEY'S LONDON CAMPAIGN.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. MOODY.

MR. DWIGHT L. MOODY, the well-known evangelist, who for eight months has been conducting a series of evangelistic meetings on a larger scale than any which have hitherto been known in London, has left Liverpool for America. His companion, Mr. Sankey, had already preceded him across the Atlantic. At present it is not Mr. Moody's intention to return again to this country. The total cost of their London campaign is £16,000, the whole of which has been contributed without any application for a single subscription. The following report in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of a recent interview with Mr. Moody refers to the salient features of this remarkable religious movement :—

"The fact is," said Mr. Moody some days ago, "I feel ashamed at coming to say anything here. You are much further ahead than we are in America. They have more need of me in the States than they have in England. London, Sir, is regard as the most religious city in the world. There is nothing like it to be found anywhere at present, and I very much doubt whether there ever was anything like it."

"That is not saying much for the rest of the world, Mr. Moody," remarked his visitor. "We have a tolerable number of sinners here."

"Of course you have," replied the evangelist; "because there are so many of you altogether. But take it in proportion, and you will find that the facts bear out what I say. I am very much impressed with that. The more I think of it the more it is borne in upon my mind that take it all in all, there is nothing like London in the whole world. There is nothing like it in America, at any rate. Take, for instance, your wealthy men. In London there is such a thing as sanctified wealth. There is a very rare commodity in America. The reason for that, I suppose, is chiefly due to the fact that in London you have families that have been acclimatized to wealth. They can breathe it without choking. It does not crush them. It is one of the ordinary incidents of their life, and, being born to wealth, they make as good a use of it as of any other gist which they possess. But in America our rich men have nearly all been born poor. They have heaped together their fortunes, and the possession of wealth is a miracle of Providence. But I should like to tell you my story in a brief epitome of the events that have happened to us within the last few hours and which you are at liberty to make public or not as you will.

"On Monday, June 30, I left the shores of England by the Louise Dagmar, with my step-father who had undertaken the post of British Chaplain at—for a few weeks commencing with the first Sunday in July. The passage was glorious, and such a fair beginning to our Italian trip augured well, we fondly hoped, for a prosperous termination. Our return tickets by way of the Mont Cenis Tunnel gave us entrance into the exhibition at Turin, and the privilege of holding our meetings and taking care of the children. Being due at——, however by Sunday, time was of the greatest importance to us, and it was only one night in Paris and one in Chambery, to which we could treat ourselves. On Monday we slept in Paris; and having the following evening paid our reckoning and packed ourselves and luggage in the Lyons Railway Station, we prepared to depart by the seven o'clock night express. But lo! when taking our tickets to be stamped at the *guichet*, our attention was attracted to a notice in front of our eyes, which we were told had only that morning been issued, to the effect that all people travelling to Italy, *via* Modane, through France, would be subjected to a five days' quarantine on the frontier. What now were we to do? We could not change our tickets and our route at a moment's notice. We must risk the quarantine and push on, give up our privilege of stopping at Chambery, and, if five precious days must be wasted at Modane, the sooner we got there the better. Fortunately, we argued, this quarantine can never be applied to us, who had only left London the day before, and were innocent of all contamination from Toulon or Marseilles. We made up our minds to chance what might lie before us, and presently found ourselves in two comfortable corners of a first-class carriage *en route* for Modane; two French ladies occupied the others, whose journey was to terminate at Aix-les-Bains. Just before starting, however, a young English lady joined us. She had a through ticket from Newhaven to Leghorn, and was travelling with the utmost possible speed, not even treating herself to a single night's accommodation in an hotel by the way. A horrible fog on sea had rendered all attempts to sleep abortive; yet her spirits were exuberant, and she felt certain of immunity from the threatened quarantine, not having rested in Paris beyond the waiting-room of the Lyons Railway Station. About nine o'clock next day we reach Modane, where we all alight for the examination of our luggage by the Italian *douaniers*. And now begin our troubles.

We have to show our tickets one by one to a jolly, good-looking man—a gentleman in plain clothes—who bars our passage beyond the platform. We are almost the first to approach. He takes our tickets, makes much pretence of examining them, and with a bland smile coolly pronounces our doom, "*Cinq jours de quarantaine à Bardonnèche!*" We protest. We insist that we only left London on Monday, and slept but one night in a clean hotel in Paris; that we have no option but to push on, as "Monsieur" has an engagement at —— for Sunday; that we have travelled all night, and have no right to be thus detained. The man is inflexible, and declares that if we have only "*touchés à Paris*" to Bardonnecchia we must go to be disinfected, for five days. Even Miss C. must suffer the same penalty. We ask if our luggage is to accompany us, and are told that it is. Still, of what or other, there appears to be little uncertainty among the *douaniers* and porters about ours, which remains on the counter when everybody else's is gone. We alternate between hope and fear, and are too anxious even to breakfast, though we have passed the night in the train. A basin of soup is all that we can manage to swallow, and the two clumsy sandwiches and the wine that I prudently invest in are for the present at least but an encumbrance—an addition to my travelling bag. The time of starting for this dreadful place is constantly changed; but in the meanwhile we make desperate attempts to pass on to Turin, and once are told "There is the train; make haste; it is on the point of starting." Away we fly, nothing is easier than to hop into a Turin carriage; but the luggage? No one will attend to it, and we dare not leave it behind. One of the officials tells us, "Go and ask the medical officer to give you a certificate and let you pass." "Where is he? where? where?" we piteously cry, ready to fall on our knees before him with pulse exposed and tongue hanging out. Our hearts sink, however, when we find that the officer in question is none other than the *dohonnair*" who had pronounced our doom; but we make another attack upon him, appealing to every sense of justice and humanity for which that pleasant countenance of his gives him credit in our eyes. It is all in vain. some carriages are shunted up and we are told to enter a first-class compartment. The smell of carbolic powder greatly distresses our empty stomachs. The unfortunate Miss C. is with us; also two distinguished-looking ladies just come over from Russia to visit relations in Italy. All three girls declare their intention of clinging to us and being guided by our movements. We do not start before we have been jolted repeatedly backwards and forwards, and, comparing ourselves to cattle in a van, surmise that at our journey's end we shall at least be accommodated with hay and straw. But now, at last, we are off, and are at once in darkness, for we are in the Mont Cenis Tunnel. Arrived at the other end, whence our train has barely emerged, the doors are opened and we are ordered to dismount. "Where are the omnibuses?" I ask, in grim jest. Persons in uniform take possession of us all—for these are 'pestiferes' in other carriages—and we are marched in the full blaze of a mid-day sun on to the mountain-side, retracing for about the space of twenty minutes the way we have just passed. There are many white tents dotted about the plain. These, we are given to understand, are for the soldiers, by whom we are guarded on every hand. At length we come to a standstill, and want to know what the next proceeding is to be. With shoulder-shrugs we are told that there is nothing more to be said. Here we are, *enfin*, camped out, and must make the best of it.

No sign of any refreshment, and no luggage. This last has gone to the railway station. "Will it be sent to us?" "In time, but it must first be purified." "But will our boxes be opened?" "Decidedly; our keys would be asked for by-and-bye but not yet; we must have patience." "But surely we shall be present at the inspection and purification?" "That is not possible, since the luggage is at the station, and you are not allowed to leave these boundaries." "Oh, horror! to have our boxes unpacked by these men; our pretty toilettes subjected to the processes of fumigation! They choose to apply; ribbons discoloured, Parisian flowers mauled, hats and bonnets spoiled. The Russian ladies quake for the precious documents so indispensable to their safe return to the country whose laws prescribe the production of the pass-port at every haltingplace; and for the money, valuables, and jewels their trunks contain. Fortunately for us, my father carried his money on his person. His luggage consisted of a carpet-bag, and none. She was only prepared with what was necessary to see her straight through to Leghorn; her food and lodging for five days must be what these Italians should choose to provide. We were all gasping for a wash and some refreshment, and both seemed as far beyond our reach as did Turin itself. Besides which, say what they might, the manner of those who promised us the eventual transfer of our effects was far from reassuring; and when I pleaded for the prompt possession of my linen, of which I stood in pressing need—having not a single garment with me to change for the dusty, travel-stained clothes I wore—I received for sole reply, "Cen est que pour cinq jours. Qu'est-ce que cel fait? cinq jours!" I really began to think I must be a sybarite, and had asked for some extraordinary luxury. But here we were under a burning sun, with no kind of shelter; a glowing-looking fountain in the midst, that even we intercepting us from its approach by a length of wire.

Having nothing else to do, tired and utterly worn out, suffering from a horrible headache, and all together with the odour of disinfectants that poisoned the very air we breathed. I sat down on the parched grass and cried! This undignified proceeding procured me some attention. Job's comforters flocked around with the reassuring phrase "It's only for five days." "For God's sake," said I entreatingly to the medico, "conduct me to some shade, for my head is splitting!" I rose and followed him, accompanied by all our party. We entered the caserne, and were shown the place where we might stay and sleep. Bare stone walls, filthy floor with black patches of grime upon its surface, no table, no chair, no bench, no straw. Here we are all to herd to-night in a concentrated essence of carbolic. Indignantly we protest, and are answered, "Mais c'est une belle place; que voulez-vous? Ce n'est que pour cinq jours!" In another similar apartment are three sacks filled with dirty straw, and two iron bedsteads. Whoever wants these luxuries, I suspect, will have a good price to pay. There are doorways but no doors. Our companions may be refugees from the plague-stricken towns of riff-raff that haunts our place of quarantine may murder and rob us in the night for aught we know. "Nothing on earth will induce me to remain here," exclaimed Miss C., with heartrending despair. "Keep with us," said my father, "and if you want money I will lend you." We pitched into the officials right and left about their want of organisation, for no preparation whatever was made for our reception. We told them that these Russian ladies had come all the way from Russia to visit their beautiful country, and that the reception they met with at its gates was not likely to leave a favourable impression. "You have your remedy," said the doctor, "You can return to France." "How soon?" we exclaimed in a breath. "There is a train that returns to Modane at five o'clock." Five o'clock, and it was now only half-past twelve. "We will go then, but must leave this place at once." So the medico calls a soldier, writes on a piece of paper our permission to pass, and hands it to him, with an order to conduct us to the station at Bardonnecchia. Slight grief must this officer be when our backs are turned upon him. Another Englishman and his wife were included in the flying column, and he swore to write the story of this affair to every large journal in England. "You should laugh, and treat the whole thing as a good joke. It's only for five days," said a cheery Italian, when we got to the station. "Ah, we can laugh with anybody," we answered, "up to a certain point; but to sleep here one night is no laughing matter. We should be dead by morning. Where is our luggage?" A van is presently opened, and our trunks and portmanteaus are exposed to our rejoicing eyes. Moreover, we are told that a train starts immediately. With a lot of fuss and difficulty we procure tickets back to Modane, and register our luggage thither. Before we leave, however, we see two huge baskets of rolls, one basket of greens, and some live oxen evidently destined for the camp of purification. So the poor unfortunates left behind may hope yet for food. I ought to add that the first line in my story was prompted by the news received late in the evening of the 3d of July that a fresh consignment of ladies had been marched off to Bardonnecchia, where, under the most favourable circumstances, they must perforce pass the night.

NOVEL EXCUSE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

AT Marylebone Police Court a well-dressed woman of 57, giving the name of Caroline Smith, and described as "independent," was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Police-constable White, 187 X, deposed that on Friday afternoon he found the prisoner hopelessly drunk near the Chippenham-road.

In answer to the charge, the prisoner said: Well, sir, I really was not drunk. I had come up from my home in the country to receive my dividends and rents, which had just come due, and was staying in London for a night or two. I was suffering from neuralgia, and the people in the next house were so noisy that I could not get any rest, so I bought this stuff (producing a small bottle), and then I could not sleep. I went out for a walk while my landlady made fresh arrangements for my comfort. My face began to ache again, so I rubbed this stuff on it and it made me feel quite funny, so I called in at a roadside inn and gave a man some bread and cheese and beer and 3d to see me home, but after absorbing the food he gave me the slip and left me to get home as best I could. As I was going along the policeman came up and he said, "Hullo! old woman. What, drunk again?" I said, "No, no," and was so greatly shocked at his saying that, that I fainted. The people round me said, "Oh, poor old lady, she's dead," but I said, "No, not dead yet, I'm still alive." I then asked to be taken home, but they bundled me into an ambulance and took me to the station, and would not give me any tea and bread and butter until a long time afterwards. I was in the Indian mutiny, and am very excitable. I was not drunk.

Warrant-officer Colebrook: The prisoner was here three months ago, your worship, charged with a similar offence, and the defence she then made was much the same as she has made to-day.

The prisoner: I'll never come here again, sir, I'll appoint a London agent to attend to my business.

Mr. Cooke: You are fined 5s.

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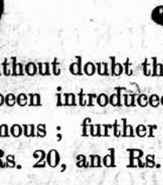

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hil sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large [illegible] monthly circulation [illegible] a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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